The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 12. Whole No. 700. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

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No longer does the wide-awake bnsiness man doubt the value of judicious advertising. That's very evident in the facts presented recently by that authority, the New York Times. Big advertisers of a few years ago are still more liberal purchasers of publicity today. New advertisers in large numbers are in the field seeking business by this comparatively new force—advertising. It is said that

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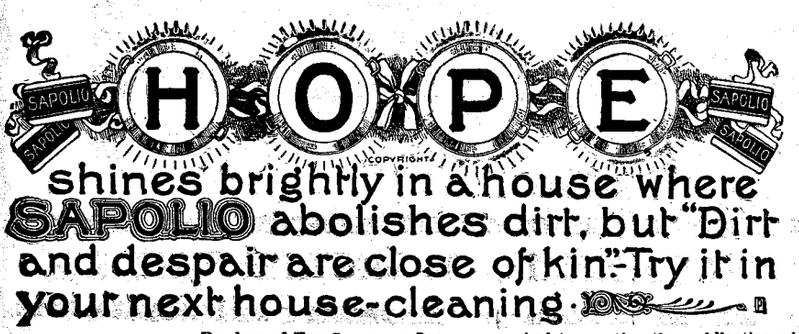

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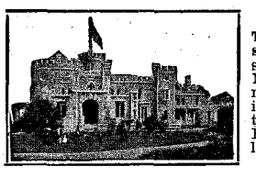

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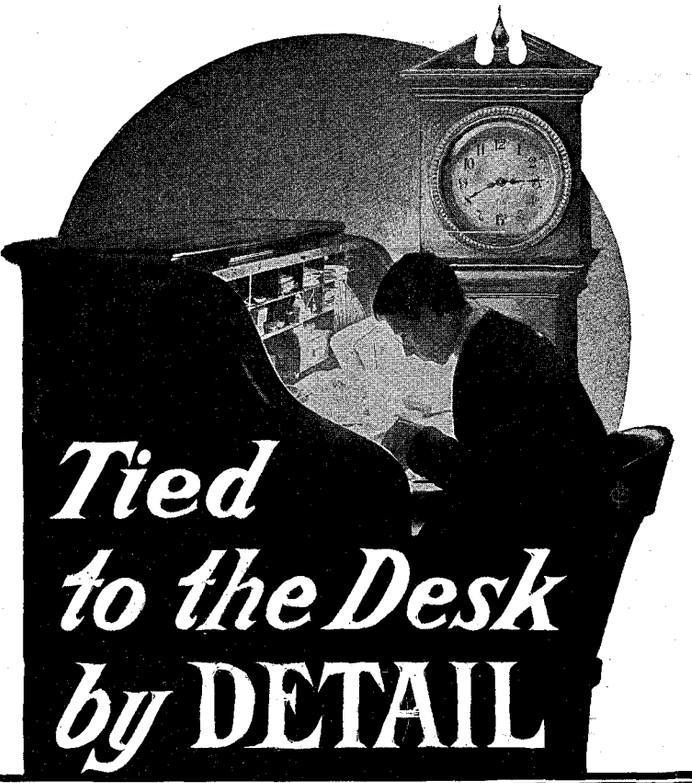

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVII., NO. 12 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903 WHOLE NUMBER, 700

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROPOSED PANAMA SECESSION.

THE suggestion that the United States indorse and assist secession in a sister republic to get a canal route (considered in these columns August 29) continues to be warmly discussed by the American press. The great majority of our newspapers disapprove any such program. The Colombian Congress, since rejecting our canal treaty, is reported to be considering a new proposal, the main feature of which will be a request for an additional $10,000,000, a request that is likely to meet with a chilly reception in Washington, so the despatches say. In the mean time Panama is reported to be "ready for revolt." The Colombian Secretary of War, we are told, is sulking in his tent; the commander of the government fort at Panama "has no heart in the government's position"; the navy is manned by Americans and pro-American Englishmen; and the foreign population all along the canal would welcome American intervention, and even American sovereignty, with open arms. Turning from Panama to Washington, we are informed by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* that "many public men of prominence privately express themselves as in favor of intimating to the Panama revolutionists that if they will maintain resistance long enough to be respectable, this Government will see to it that they are not run over by the superior forces of Colombia." This view is indorsed by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), which says:

"Should Panama secede and ask for recognition as an independent state, there is no particular reason why the American Government should hesitate to accord it recognition. There is little use in boggling over nice points of usage and of courtesy with governments such as that of Colombia, which represents in the last analysis a system of organized rapacity. The interests of the United States demand an Isthmian Canal; they will not brook delay, and they are in accord with the interests of the population of the territory through which the canal would pass. What the Government of Colombia refuses to concede would be given gladly by the free and independent state of Panama."

Luther F. McKinney, who was our minister at Bogota during President Cleveland's second administration, believes that if the Colombians will not come to terms, we should simply "go ahead and build the canal." He says, in a newspaper interview:

"Doing business with the Latin nations is a hard proposition. They have nothing against the United States, but are out financially for all there is in it, having no standard of principle. They are the greatest diplomats on the face of the earth. I believe that the United States, in face of unreasonable delay, in the end should go ahead and build the canal."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) also favors the "strong-arm" method. It says:

"It is no mere idle contention that the United States has the right to proceed with the construction of the Panama canal regardless of the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty by the Colombian Senate. True, the big republic would lay itself open to the sentimental charge of gaining its ends by using the strong arm. But what other world Power has ever hesitated to use force under similar circumstances? Is Great Britain in possession of Suez by any right superior to our own in the Isthmus of Panama? Would Russia have been content with its railroad terminal at Vladivostock had China been as unreasonable and unfaithful as Colombia?

"It is not merely the interests of the United States that are to be served by the Panama canal, but the interests of commerce, industry, and civilization the world over. For less than that Germany, Holland, and France have undertaken the conquest of territory. There is not a power in Europe that would hesitate in such a situation, tho they might resort to devious diplomacy and even corruption to bring on the war that would result in obtaining possession of what they desired.

"Up to the present moment the United States has conducted its side of the negotiations in open and honorable fashion. Before beginning to deal with the Panama Canal Company it obtained an expression of views from the Colombian Government. Then it negotiated a treaty in more liberal terms than had been suggested as fair to Colombia. That treaty has been rejected by the Colombian Senate solely because an unfortunate clause in the Spooner law made a treaty necessary and opened a possible avenue to blackmail the United States out of a large sum of money. Obviously, if the conditions of power were reversed, Colombia would not hesitate to send a fleet and an army to demand the backsheesh which its brigand senators are endeavoring to secure in another way. There is no element of the pirate or brigand about the United States. It is so generous it hesitates to demand its own, for under the treaty with New Granada it has authority for constructing the canal. Moreover, it has a duty as a sort of guardian and trustee for all the Americans to insist upon improvements that are necessary to the world's progress.

"We hope the course of events may obviate the necessity of seeming to use arbitrary power in this matter. But if all other means fail, we believe the United States fully justified in repealing the treaty clause of the Spooner compromise and in proceeding under the charter of the Panama Canal Company and the treaty with New Granada to construct the ship canal."

The Administration at Washington, however, does not appear to be indorsing or encouraging any secession or "strong-arm" program. "The State Department," says a Washington despatch, "regards all the reports as to the connection of this Government or even its interests in the unrest on the isthmus as too trivial for consideration." And one paragraph of the Hay-Herran treaty declares:

"The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes the sovereignty (of Colombia) and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the

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republics on this continent and to promote, develop, and maintain their prosperity and independence."

The great majority of our papers, as noted above, agree with this view. "We want a canal across the isthmus," says the New York *Times* (Ind.), "but we do not want to begin the work in blood and continue it in spoliation." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that, "important as the canal enterprise is, the moral standing of the nation is still more so." "Of course the United States can not participate in a project of that kind," says the Denver *Republican* (Rep.); and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) believes we should not lend it "the least encouragement." The Baltimore *American* (Ind.) observes similarly:

"It is of special importance that nothing shall occur to mar the newly developed relations between the United States and the southern republics. They are very sensitive—entirely too much so—and care should be exercised not to create the impression that this country is as bullying and utterly selfish as others with whom they have to deal. They should not imbibe the impression that the United States is playing the part of a robber baron, and, while not permitting other countries to rob them, exercising that privilege whenever she feels like it."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) notes that Panama ranks but fifth in population and seventh in area among the departments of Colombia, and casts doubt on its ability to fight itself free. Nevertheless, it argues, we must keep our hands off. Says *The Eagle:*

"To argue that the present status of the isthmian canal project gives to this country a moral, if not a legal, right to nullify the action of the Colombian Congress and secure the ratification of the canal treaty by helping to split the republic in two is the rankest sort of jingo nonsense. If the Administration here can not secure from the Colombian Congress voluntary revision of its late unfavorable action, the canal treaty must be abandoned and a new one negotiated with the states further north. We propose to build a canal over one route or the other, and we do not propose to get mixed up in Latin-American 'revolutions.' Let Panama wrangle if she must with the other component parts of that lovely 'union.' The canal prize is not worth a reversal of the country's policy."

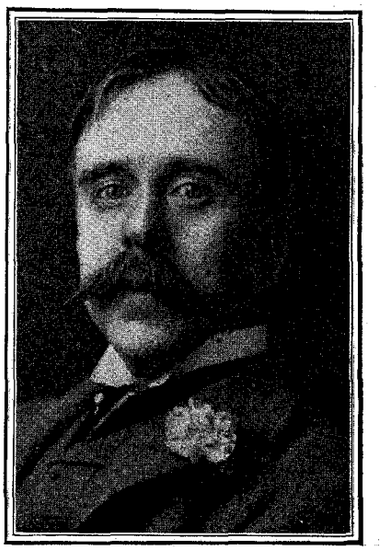
Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The United States is not in the filibustering business. It is desirous of enjoying, as it deserves, the confidence of its South American neighbors, and it has no thought of forfeiting that confidence and arousing distrust by intriguing against the integrity of one of those States."

FOOTBALL ON THE ISTHMUS.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph.*

OUTLOOK FOR MACEDONIAN INDEPENDENCE.

IN this country the newspapers are almost unanimous in urging that the Turk be ousted from Europe; in Europe the newspapers (as noted from time to time in our department of "Foreign Topics") accept the presence of the Turk as inevitable, and urge that the Macedonian ills be cured by autonomy and administrative reforms. The shocking reports of pillage and massacre that are filling the columns of our daily papers arouse the feeling, however, that something must be done to restrain this "Oriental saturnalia in Europe, the like of which the modern world has never seen," as the New York *American* refers to it. The Philadelphia *Ledger* exclaims:



JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN,
American Minister to Turkey.

"Is it possible that these things should be on God's earth in the twentieth century? Has civilization no help for the victims of the savagery of the Turk? Are the mutual jealousies of Europe to forbid the raising of a hand to check the progress of the hideous work in Macedonia? Is religion played out and humanity a lie?"

Fear is expressed in some quarters that war may break out between Turkey and Bulgaria; yet it will be only in such an outbreak, think others, that Macedonia will find her freedom. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* says of the expected Turko-Bulgarian war:

"War would mean intervention. Turkey would not be permitted to crush Bulgaria or to deprive her of any of the concessions obtained for her by the European concert. Intervention once forced on some of the unwilling Powers, the fate of the revolted provinces would necessarily depend on the will of Christian Europe. Another congress would have to be called, and it could hardly fail to result in the emancipation of Macedonia. The insurgents are of course aware of this; hence their desperate efforts and still more desperate threats. The hope of benevolent intervention by Russia, once the self-styled protector and champion of the Balkan Christians, they have abandoned. But if the insurgents can bring on war between the Sultan and his vassal, Prince Ferdinand, their deliverance is certain.

"But would war benefit Bulgaria? Hardly. The Powers do not want a Greater Bulgaria, and in this they are at one with Greece, Servia, and Rumania. There is reason for crediting the report from Sofia that the Bulgarian council of ministers has decided upon the maintenance of the strictest neutrality on the Macedonian question. The war minister is said to oppose any thought of war—first, on the ground of cost, and second, 'because the great Powers would never permit Bulgaria to reap the advantage of victory.' This is the exact truth, and Prince Ferdinand must have had plain warning to this effect from the Russian and Austrian foreign offices.

"Yet the Macedonians have no other way of forcing intervention. Attacks on legations will do them no good. Rather will they intensify the hostility of Europe toward them. The Sultan wants a free hand in Macedonia, and this the Powers are loath to grant. A few more outrages on third parties and he may be given carte blanche. The landing of the marines has not weakened his position in the least."

The presence of our squadron at Beirut, Syria, is considered by some a prudent safeguard for our interests there; by others, a needless irritant to the anti-Christian element, evidenced by the

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rioting a few days after the arrival of our ships. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* fears that rebellion, followed by Moslem fury, may break out in Constantinople itself, and it urges that a strong force be sent there to guard our interests. It says:

"Were a formidable crisis such as this to come about, it is evident that there would be need of the very swiftest and most vigorous measures to save the lives of the numerous foreign residents of the capital. It would not be a question of rescuing the legations merely, but of protecting from a bloody death men, women, and children by the hundred. For this purpose the few little guardships which two or three of the embassies are allowed to maintain would be of no use whatsoever. Nothing could save the situation but the presence of a powerful naval force, holding the city directly under its guns, and prepared at a moment's notice to shell the maddened rabble into a terrified submission.

"This being so, the United States should do something more than send the *Machias* within easy distance of the Dardanelles. A single gunboat and a score or so of marines would prove as inadequate as were Admiral Seymour's forces after the shelling of Alexandria in 1882. What is wanted, and very badly wanted, is a squadron of battle-ships to rendezvous off the Dardanelles, and ready to join the other foreign vessels of war in forcing a passage through that historic strait. It must be remembered that the United States, being no party to the treaty of Paris, has never admitted the right of Turkey to exclude American vessels from any of her waters. The time has now come for taking vigorous action in this matter. The *Machias* should at once proceed to the Golden Horn, and a strong squadron, detached from the fleet now in the North Atlantic, should anchor whence it can be summoned without delay by our minister at Constantinople. The lesson of Peking is still too recent for Americans to have forgotten it; and they will remember, too, that the Turks are not of the same stuff as the Chinese, but are one of the most warlike races of the world, against whose fierce fanaticism a struggle would be no bit of child's play."

AMERICANS MUST BE PROTECTED—ABROAD.
THE SULTAN—"Say, Sam, better send a war-ship to Chicago."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CONVICTION OF DANVILLE LYNCHERS.

WHILE public men and the press have been offering solutions of the lynching problem, the town of Danville, Ill., has been doing something in that line by meting out justice to the ringleaders of the mob that recently overran that town. On July 25 a mob attacked the Danville jail, intent on lynching a negro charged with assault, and Sheriff Whitlock and his deputies fired into them, wounding forty persons, several fatally. A few moments before the jail was attacked a negro fired into the mob, killing one person. He was lynched. The national guard of the State restored order, while the local authorities endeavored to punish the leaders of the riot. Fourteen indictments were served, and at the trial on September 5, Richard Roberts, one of the indicted, made an unexpected confession that involved nearly all of the accused, with the result that eleven men and one woman were convicted and sentenced to indeterminate terms in the penitentiary. Four other lynchers, who pleaded guilty, were fined $200 each. In his confession at the trial Roberts said:

"I saw Adam Merry directing and advising those who had hold of the steel rail used as a battering ram. I saw Isaac Newton and Slade holding the rail and helping lift it over the fence. I saw Jack Walton waving his hands and hurling oaths at Sheriff Whitlock. Then I saw Mrs. Bessie Dodge waving her arms, and heard her screaming: 'Serve the sheriff like you did the nigger! If I was a man, I'd show you how to do it!' I saw Winfield Baker with a revolver in each hand, and Thomas Bell going out of the jailyard after he had been shot. I saw pistol shots

SULTAN (drowsily)—"Keep 'em off, boys, or you won't get what I owe you."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CHORUS—"See here, you, how about our legations?"
SULTAN—"True, but how about me?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

HIS SULTANIC MAJESTY IN CARTOON.

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fired at the jail door and persons throwing stones, but could not identify those who threw them."

"The good people of Danville have given the mob a salutary lesson," says the Chicago *Post*, "and the courts of Vermilion County have set other counties a valuable example not only in prosecuting and punishing lawlessness, but in administering justice without being influenced by the unintelligent clamor for swift vengeance." The Chicago *Record Herald* comments:

"If the United States had more Danvilles and fewer Wilmingtons and Bellevilles, it is safe to say that our national disgrace, the lynching of negroes, would soon be a thing of the past. As it is, the example set by Danville bids fair to counteract in good measure the harm done by the license and disregard of law in the other two cities.

"Inspired by Sheriff Whitlock's sturdy devotion to his duty, the Danville courts have treated the members of the mob who attacked the jail exactly as they ought to be treated, and have not heeded the extenuating pleas that have availed elsewhere to ward off punishment. It would have been still better, of course, if evidence could have been secured for the conviction of the members of the mob who committed murder before the jail was attacked; but even without that a needed lesson to rioters has been given."

The New York *Mail and Express* remarks:

"The Danville jury has shown other jury men how to do it. Admirable as was Governor Durbin's vehement but dispassionate utterance, it had not the value nor is it likely to have the lasting effect of this concrete finding, which has been none too swift, by twelve good men and true against twelve malefactors.

"The guilt established, there can be no doubt of the payment of at least a proportion of penalty. In this, however, there is bound to be a defeat of justice, seeing that the convicted—all of them murderers in intent—are subject only to a penitentiary sentence.

"Yet Danville has done well. It sets a fine example, not only to Evansville and Wilmington, but to every community in the land."

ALFRED MOSELY,

The Englishman who is bringing a commission to America to study our educational methods.

ANOTHER MOSELY COMMISSION.

FOREIGN commissions have been coming over with such frequency to study American methods that the announcement of a commission to inquire into our educational systems brings out but passing comment. This commission, which is the second Alfred Mosely has created, will be composed of representative British educators, and will visit this country in October to make a detailed tour among the representative educational institutions of the United States. Mr. Mosely's first commission, it will be remembered, visited this country last year and devoted itself to the study of our industrial conditions. This commission was followed shortly afterward by a commission of Germans, who came here to study our agricultural methods.

"There are many in England who believe that country is in need of a well-organized, up-to-date system of national education," says the Chicago *Post*, "and there are not a few in this country who feel that our own system lacks something of being perfect." Therefore "such a study as that in prospect may be the basis for improvement in both countries." The New York *Tribune* observes:

"The coming of such a commission to America is a significant tribute to this country. The coming of the former commission was a tribute, indicating that our British kinsmen thought they could learn something from us in industrial affairs. But this will be a higher tribute, being an acknowledgment of our advance beyond Great Britain in intellectual life, or at least in that educational life which is the immediate entry to intellectual life. It is to be hoped this country will be found worthy of the tribute and the commission will not be disappointed in its expectations of profit. There seems to be a pretty general agreement that American education, in the secondary schools and in the colleges and universities, is more practical and more valuable to men of affairs than that of Great Britain. This second Mosely commission is to be cordially welcomed and aided in its quest, and if in addition to learning from us it also in some respects criticizes us we shall be no less grateful for its criticisms than for its compliments."

ITALIANS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

ONE-QUARTER of last year's record-breaking number of immigrants hailed from Italy, which is unquestionably located in "Southern Europe." Now those who have read the papers know that our editorial writers and sociologists are greatly alarmed over the growing tide of immigration from "Southern Europe." One immigration official says that no one can sit at his desk and see the statistics that he himself sees and remain calm; while another, declaring that a large fraction of the immigrants are "unfitted mentally and morally for good citizenship," calls for new regulations to bar them out. The newspapers apply these remarks to the Rumanian Jews, the Poles, and the Italians. Nor is this all. The reporters of some of our great dailies have pictured the Italian quarters of our cities as the homes of knife-play, where every Italian carries a stiletto in his boot and murder in his heart. When the Italian works for low wages, he is the "pauper labor of Europe"; when he strikes for more, he is a "rioter" and an "anarchist."

All this is arousing some of our Italian citizens to speak for themselves. Thus Prof. S. Marchisio, of Brooklyn, says in a letter to the New York *Sun*:

"Whenever a crime is committed, it is proclaimed the work of an Italian. A mutilated body is found in the street; of course, the murderer must have been one of those bandits who glory in blood, have a genius for counterfeiting, make a life study not of the Bible, but of the Penal Code. When, again, an infernal machine was discovered on the *Umbria*, it was said to have been of Italian origin, and a tissue of alleged facts was woven, in which were included names neither Italian nor of any other nationality. My countrymen, besides being expert in using the stiletto, are said to be as astute as the fox, as fierce and merciless as the tiger, and as elusive as the rapacious animals that burrow into the ground to escape pursuit. Crimes perpetrated by men of other races are only glanced at and quickly forgotten. The actual burglaries, poisonings, infanticides, arsons, and lynchings, so frequent in certain sections, are in a measure overlooked if done by others. The fictitious offenses of Italians are magnified in lurid colors. In the midst of so much accusation, strange to say, we seldom hear of an Italian being convicted in a court of law. If a conviction does take place, it is not oftener than with men of other nationalities. As a rule the Italian is honorably discharged, and the very papers that rang his death-knell in advance are forced to admit the falseness of their accusations by publishing his acquittal. . . . . .

"It is a common practise to abuse the Italians for working at low wages, thereby undervaluing American labor. They are classed with the Chinese and the coolies of India, with slaves and drudges; yet no sooner do they rise to demand a parity of wages than they are descried as grasping and turbulent. Let them strike, and they are clubbed as disturbers of the peace. Then follows a general howl that Italian immigration must be stopped. Is this fair to the Italians, who have opened your tunnels and built your

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railroads, raised many of your colossal structures with their muscle, sometimes cemented them with their blood? Your mines entomb thousands of my poor countrymen, plying pick and spade, some of them destined never again to see the cheering light of day.

"The same blighting and wounding spirit pursues the Italian everywhere. At theaters and in vaudevilles he is mimicked and ridiculed. The spectators are envenomed against him. He is the butt of senseless jokes, gibes, and infantile laughter. Even the sedate judge does not restrain a sneer when an Italian appears before him. In political life he is a cipher. Tho his numerical strength is measured by hundreds of thousands in this city alone, he receives no recognition proportionate to his importance. The ubiquitous missionary, good tho his intention may be, tries to proselytize the Italians with offers of food and clothes. How futile is such missionary work! As if religion could be bought or exchanged for a bushel of coal or a new hat! Easier would it be to tame an uncaged lion than to change the faith of an Italian!"

Paul Russo, an Italian attorney of New Haven, Conn., which has an Italian colony of about 15,000, contributes to the New Haven *Palladium* an interesting reply to the sociologists and newspaper and magazine writers who would restrict our great and growing tide of Italian immigration. Mr. Russo denies most flatly that the Italian comes here to make money and goes back to Italy to spend it; denies that the Italian is criminal or disorderly, and suggests that the Italian immigrant of to-day compares very favorably with, for example, the Irish immigrant of a generation ago.

In regard to the Italian who goes back to Italy he says:

"Those who are constantly in contact with the Italians know too well that fully ninety per cent. of those that go back to Italy remain there but a short while, perhaps enough to note the difference and then return to this country—the majority of them with their families - to settle here definitely. A close investigation into the case of an Italian who has gone back to his native land and returned would disclose the fact that within a few years from his return he has become a citizen of this country and a property owner."

Crime, pauperism, and drunkenness, Mr. Russo avers, are not as common among Italians as some suppose. He says:

"Our most skeptical American brothers would do well at times to consult the public records before venturing an opinion on the Italians. Such records would readily disclose, following New Haven as a prototype city, that while the Italian is at least apparently considered to be the only and most dangerous criminal, he is not in fact. Last year's report of Chief of Police Wrinn gives us 285 arrests among Italian-born, 974 Irish, 2,843 native, 316 colored, 141 English, 112 Germans, and 137 Russian. This mute evidence suffices; no comments are necessary. The fact also that an Italian seldom, if ever, becomes a burden upon the public at large is well illustrated by a statement of Colonel Sucher, superintendent of Springside Home, who is accredited with saying that an Italian scarcely ever applies there for shelter.

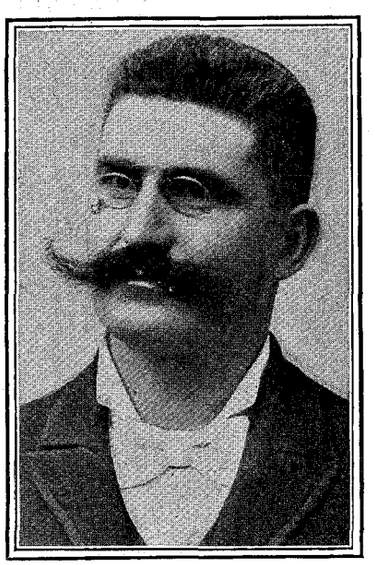
"Drunkenness is a rare thing among them. As for their industrious qualities, no one can deny that they are trustworthy, hard-working men, frugal by nature, submissive, respectful, and highly appreciative of whatever good is done them.

"On the other hand, and in order that I may not be misunderstood, I will say that the Italians have their faults and peculiar traits, which at times justly call for public censure, but such a state of affairs is to be found among all nationalities. Considering, as every one should, both the points in favor and against us, they will find that we are doing extremely well for a new people in this country, perhaps even better than our predecessors."

The Sun says of the Italo-Americans:

"Almost universally, they are a hard-working and thrifty people, notable for their fidelity. No other race which has been added to our population has progressed more rapidly. In twenty years they have established themselves as a valuable element in our society, taking on themselves tasks, formerly performed by Irishmen, which are necessary to our development. . . . .

"The accession of this Italian population, now one of the most numerous of the race elements in New York, so far from being a source of danger to American society, is recognized by every intelligent ethnological student as a valuable contribution, if not a needful element, toward the formation of the composite American race of the future. It is a hardy stock, and in it are graces and virtues which will soften the temperament of our race and give to it a desirable artistic quality."



PAUL RUSSO.

"We are doing extremely well for a new people in this country," he says of the Italians, "perhaps even better than our predecessors."

SUGGESTED RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE.

THE Postmaster-General has retired Postmistress Huldah B. Todd, of the little town of Greenwood, Del., and a good many of the newspapers in their comment on the case suggest, in view of the entire postal situation, that the President retire the Postmaster-General. Mr. Payne, it will be recalled, was not a member of President McKinley's cabinet, but was invited by President Roosevelt to succeed Postmaster-General Smith. Mr. Payne's entrance into the Cabinet, as was remarked in these columns at the time, was received by some newspapers with surprise, as he was regarded as a "practical" or "machine" politician, while President Roosevelt was regarded as a political idealist. It was freely charged, at the time, that the President had his eye on the 1904 campaign, and that Mr. Payne, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, would be expected to build up a Roosevelt machine. But whatever advantage he may have brought to the Administration in this way, observes the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) and several other papers, have been more than overwhelmed by the scandals of his department, which threaten to grow into a serious campaign issue. The calls for Mr. Payne's resignation resemble the early stages of the movement for the retirement of Secretary Alger.

The retirement of Miss Todd from the Greenwood post-office, as everybody concerned now admits, was made on the basis of an agreement between the two Delaware Senators, by which half the political patronage of the State was to be given to Senator Ball, and half to Senator Allee. Senator Ball is an anti-Addicks Republican, Senator Allee is an Addicks Republican; Greenwood is in the Allee "sphere of influence," and Postmistress Todd's influence is anti-Addicks. She loses the office, therefore, and Mr. J. L. Houseman, an Addicks Republican, receives it. Miss Todd journeyed to Washington to find out why she lost the place, and was told by Postmaster-General Payne that it was because she was "politically and personally obnoxious to Senator Allee." The story of the division of Delaware patronage then came out, and Senator Allee is quoted as saying that the agreement "was signed and sealed and delivered to a department official at Washington for safekeeping in the archives there." Senator Ball admits the agreement, but says that he did not sign any written document. The President, we are assured in a despatch from Oyster Bay, knew nothing of all this until he read it in the newspapers, and he has asked the Postmaster-General for a report on the case. "While he is settling it," observes the New York *Times* (Ind.), "he may properly institute some reflections upon the danger and disrepute

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of attempting to attain political ends by means of such instruments as the Clarksons and Paynes whom he has enabled to emerge from a becoming retirement into a national conspicuousness."

It is considered remarkable by the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) that the very official who is "ostensibly investigating frauds in his department with a view to punishing grafters," should be the one who "himself commits an offense against good government and the public service that will be even more far-reaching in its effects than those of the subordinates he is prosecuting." The New York *Press*, a strongly Republican paper, is calling for Mr. Payne's resignation in almost daily editorials, and the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), the Washington *Times* (Dem.), and the Chicago *Post* (Ind.) agree that Mr. Payne can help the Administration most now by leaving it. If the President retains him, he must share his responsibility for the scandals, declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), and the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says that the President "has made a great blunder in keeping Payne in the Cabinet as long as he has."

Opposition papers like the Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*, the Hartford *Times*, and the Wilmington (Del.) *Star* believe that President Roosevelt was not ignorant of the manner in which patronage was handed out, and intimate that it had his approval. The Wilmington *News* (Rep.) suggests that if the postmistress had "blacked up" she might have received more consideration. It says:

"It is not forgotten that the President acted in a very strenuous fashion when a colored woman resigned from the office of postmistress in the South. That woman appeared to be unsatisfactory to a majority of the residents of her town who had business at the post-office, and it might possibly be held that she was properly set aside. But the President thought differently, and the office remained closed for some time. But in the Greenwood case there was no protest against the postmistress, and she found that the Government had nullified its agreement made when she was given a commission for four years, and simply because she was 'particularly and personally obnoxious' to one man. Surely this sort of thing is contrary to the President's frequently repeated declarations in respect to public offices."

An important contribution to this discussion is made by the Philadelphia *Press*, owned and edited by Charles Emory Smith, who preceded Mr. Payne in the position of Postmaster-General, and who may have instructed him more or less in the duties of that office. *The Press* editorial comes nearer to being a defense of Mr. Payne than anything else we have seen. It follows:

"Some surprise is created at the revelation of an agreement that the federal patronage of Delaware should be divided beween the two Senators—Senator Allee having control of that of Kent and Sussex counties, and Senator Ball of that of Newcastle.

"In principle this is precisely the rule which is applied to Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or Ohio. In Pennsylvania the federal patronage of congressional districts represented by Democrats is divided between Senator Quay and Senator Penrose—Senator Quay being the adviser and practically the appointing power in the districts coming within the western half of the State, and Senator Penrose exercising the same function in the eastern half.

"The same code prevails in Massachusetts. Certain Democratic congressional districts come within the supervisory purview of Senator Hoar, whose Republican prerogatives have never been impaired by his independent proclivities, and certain others fall within the jurisdiction of Senator Lodge, who has never felt that his devotion to civil-service reform absolved him from the full exercise of his senatorial obligations. In Ohio political peace and circumambient harmony are preserved by a similar division between Senators Hanna and Foraker.

"Indeed, this is the recognized and governing rule in all States where there are Democratic congressional districts and two Republican Senators, except New York, where Senator Depew monopolizes the oratory and gracefully yields the patronage to Senator Platt. This delightful arrangement is supposed to be by mutual and agreeable understanding, tho it is not supposed that the understanding is reduced to writing, as in Delaware. Under the political code that is the one surprising feature about the Delaware agreement. In other States they divide but do not write it down in black and white.

"The recent removal of Miss Todd as postmistress at Greenwood does not come within the agreement. Whether the division is right or wrong, this case can not be justified by it. The understanding applies to regular expirations and vacancies naturally occurring. It does not warrant the creation of vacancies in order to apply it. When it comes to such an act, another principle enters—that there should be no removal without legitimate cause. Tho it is argued that Miss Todd was not removed because she had served more than four years, this contention is technical rather than essentially sound.

"Besides, there is another answer. We have stated the general rule to show that the broad agreement is not exceptional, without discussing its merits. But in our opinion Delaware ought to be treated as exceptional. Its conditions are peculiar, and it ought to be regarded as outside of the general rule."

TAMMANY AND REFORM AGAIN.

INTEREST in the biennial match in New York city between Tammany and its foes is heightened this year by the possibility that some of the former "fusion" forces may go over to Tammany; and the newspaper columns are filled with communications, interviews, and even the conjectured thoughts of men who refuse to be interviewed, telling how this or that organization will support or oppose Mayor Low's reelection. The mayor has not yet been renominated, but a conference of fusion leaders, held on Wednesday of last week, indorsed him for renomination, and this seems to be generally taken as insuring his choice as head of the ticket. The delegates representing the Greater New York Democracy and the Kings County Democracy, two anti-Tammany Democratic organizations represented in the conference, declined to vote for his indorsement, and the attitude of the German-American Reform Union is in doubt. District Attorney Jerome, who helped the fusion forces so tremendously in the last campaign, is saying nothing, but has said at various times that Mr. Low would be a weak candidate. Lewis Nixon, who succeeded Richard Croker as leader of Tammany Hall for a brief time, has issued a statement warning Tammany to come out for good government or lose the independent Democratic vote, while ex-Controller Bird S. Coler is quoted as saying that if Tammany nominates Representative McClellan for mayor, he will work for the success of the ticket. The Tammany nomination, in fact, is thought to be the event for which all the non-committal leaders are waiting, and if this nomination proves unsatisfactory, it is expected that they will come trooping to the Low standard. The great majority of the newspapers are supporting Mayor Low, as against Tammany; but in New York the newspaper opinion and the opinion expressed in the ballots have sometimes shown a marked divergence.

The opposition of the Greater New York Democracy to Mr. Low's renomination is explained as follows by William Hepburn Russell in a newspaper interview:

"We are opposing Mr. Low, not because we do not believe that he has given the people of the city an administration which is fully entitled to their indorsement from the standpoint of efficiency, uprightness, and economy, but because as Democrats we are anxious to bring to an end the power of Roosevelt and Odell, and see ahead a first-class opportunity of accomplishing that desired result.

"It is our firm conviction that Mr. Roosevelt can not carry this State in 1904 unless a Republican mayor is elected in New York city this year. It is because we so believe that we have insisted that the fusion forces shall put up an independent Democrat for mayor if they are to have our support for the candidate. They have failed to take our advice, and have nominated Mr. Low. The only contingency in which, as I view the situation, we could afford to support Mayor Low would be if Tammany should nominate such a ticket as would indicate that the object of its election was graft.

"Because the Van Wyck administration was corrupt does not

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mean that any Tammany administration is bound to be corrupt. No such charge was brought against the administration of Hewitt, of Grant, or of Gilroy. As between a mere possibility of a repetition of the Van Wyck administration and such a menace as is to be found in the national post-office scandals, the Littauer glove contracts, and the numerous other acts of official misconduct which have brought the national Administration into disrepute, we as Democrats believe that we would be better engaged in making a fight which would deliver New York State over to the Democracy than pursuing the shadow of non-partizanship in a local fight."

Another opposition view of the mayor's candidacy may be seen in the following editorial in the New York *Daily News* (Dem.):

"To call Mayor Low a non-partizan does not make him so. He is avowedly a Republican, except when running for the office of mayor. Less than a year ago he took an active part in Governor Odell's campaign for reelection. On one occasion he presided at an Odell mass-meeting in this city. His relations with the state and national administrations have been particularly intimate because of his Rpublicanism.

"During the long and silent period of his candidacy for renomination Mayor Low's mainstay has been the Republican county

THE TIGER—"My, but I'm hungry!"
—Williams in the Poston *Herald*.

committee, of which Platt is the undisputed boss. The workers of the Platt machine, in and out of this city, are all for him. He has been to Oyster Bay to consult with President Roosevelt, who has a personal and political interest in strengthening any anti-Democratic movement in this city, since his ability to carry his own State in 1904 is most uncertain. Governor Odell has displayed the keenest interest in Mayor Low's candidacy. Republican politicians and the Republican press the country over—and Democratic politicians and the Democratic press too—are closely watching the course of events in this city with an eye to the Presidential campaign of 1904. Mayor Low's reelection will be everywhere accepted as a preliminary victory for Roosevelt and Republicanism. Yet a few fusionists—Senator Platt, be it said to his credit, is not among them—declare persistently that it can have no such significance.

"Senator Platt has always claimed that eighty-four per cent. of the votes cast for Mayor Low in 1901 were cast by Republicans. Yet he knows, as everybody does, that the Republican party of its own strength can not elect a mayor of Greater New York. Some way must be found to win over enough lukewarm Democrats to make a majority. So the scheme of fusionism is devised, and non-partizanship is preached as an excellent virtue in Democrats. . . . . .

"It may be that a few honest but simple-minded persons believe that partizan politics cut no figure in this municipal campaign. Any one who is capable of deliberately cheating himself with the delusion that it is a matter of accident that President Roosevelt, Governor Odell, Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Chairman Dunn, and President Bruce are all working shoulder to shoulder in Mayor Low's behalf is past argument."

Perhaps the strongest argument that has been made for the mayor's reelection is the statement given out by Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Citizens' Union. He says, in part:

"We shall appeal to those who have received specific benefits from this administration, benefits which they never received under Tammany—benefits to which they were entitled, and which were denied to them that the necessary money might go to political henchmen.

"I can not but feel that the establishment of ten children's playgrounds, with open-air gymnasiums, in the various points of the city, will make a greater impression on voters, especially in the tenement districts. I went over to Seward Park the other day. It seemed to me there were fully as many children as should be there at any time, yet a policeman told me that on Saturdays and Sundays there were ten times as many there. The fathers and brothers of these children must remember what a mud-hole Seward Park was under Tammany. I believe they, as well as all residents of other districts, who have been so benefited, will register their gratitude for what has been done for them.

"While we have no longer a 'Red-Light District,' the people of the tenements remember vividly what the conditions were under Tammany. Commissioner De Forest states that he is reliably informed that prostitution has been driven out of the tenements. The 'cadet' system has received a death-blow. The homes and children of this section are now protected from contamination. This is bound to affect votes, and Tammany will suffer from the comparison.

"A deep impression has been made upon people of the East Side by the activities of the Health Department. Dr. Lederle has been diligent in excluding from the schools children afflicted with contagious diseases; but he has established a corps of trained nurses, who, when a child is excluded, go at once to the home and tell the parents how to treat the disease. These nurses go back to these homes every few days, and as a result the children return to school usually in a very short time. In the summer these nurses give free treatment to the sick infants of the tenements. Dr. Lederle has established a branch of the Health Department on the lower East Side, where poor people can get immediate treatment. He organized a summer corps of physicians to give special service to children suffering from peculiar summer complaints. He established a trachoma hospital, and last year 50,000 children received free treatment there for this disease, treatment they never received under Tammany, and without which many of them were sure to go blind. These measures come into such intimate contact with the people, that they will certainly attract votes for an administration providing them."

Mr. Cutting believes that the fusion ticket will also be supported by the policemen, firemen, street-cleaners, and other city employees, who have found relief in the absence of the exactions they formerly had to pay for obtaining and holding their positions.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TELL o' graft despatches from the Indian Territory continue to come in.—*The Washington Post*.

AMONG those who are thankful that no general campaign is on this year is President Baer.—*The Chicago News*.

THE season is about here when the office starting out to seek the man will meet him on the way.—*The Boston Globe*.

AN Ohio man who resigned a postmastership has been adjudged insane. His attorney puts up no defense.—*The Denver Post*.

IF Mexico goes on a gold basis, that will leave Mr. Bryan as about the only great power remaining on a silver basis.—*The Chicago News*.

IF both the Turkish troops and the insurgents continue their alternate successes, the Turkish problem is in a fair way to be solved.—*The Detroit Journal*.

OUR ideas of "Turkish atrocities" in this country are confined largely to rugs and cigarettes. They have other styles in the Balkans.—*The Washington Post*.

NO one is astonished to find many prominent Missourians standing out for a more comfortable penitentiary, and for better fare for the convicts. —*The Galveston News*.

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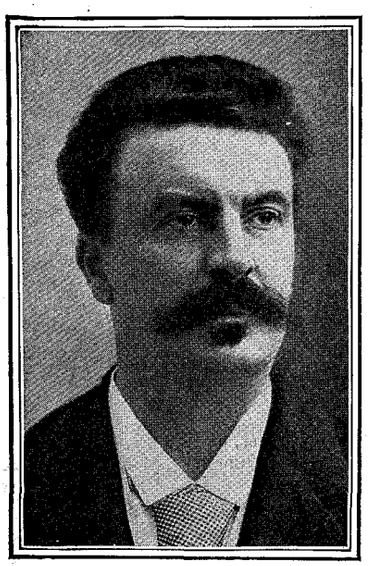
LETTERS AND ART.

THE "SUPREME MASTER OF THE SHORT STORY."

THIS title, according to Mr. T. M. Parrott, belongs to Guy de Maupassant, of whom, he tells us, no formal biography has appeared in the ten years that have elapsed since his death. After stating that the short story, as it is at present understood in France, is the product of a French poet's acquaintance with and translation of the works of Edgar Allan Poe, Mr. Parrott admits that, on the other hand, "there is no writer living or dead who exercises a more profound and stimulating influence upon contemporary American short-story writers than the greatest master of the *conte* in France, that clear-sighted, sure-handed, cynical, unhappy artist, Guy de Maupassant." Of his tales we read (in *The Booklovers' Magazine*, Philadelphia):

"Through them all flows the same spirit, masculine, materialistic, humorous, keenly sensitive to all the beauties of nature, bitterly contemptuous of all the basenesses of man, vibrating between an almost animal enjoyment of sensual pleasures and a morbid and abnormal, if hardly mystic, obsession of the horror of the suprasensual and the unknown. . . . . .



GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

"There is no writer living or dead who exercises a more profound and stimulating influence upon contemporary American short story writers."

"His master was his old friend and godfather, Flaubert, the founder in France of the realistic novel, the minute and laborious psychological analyst, the martyr of the written phrase. Flaubert's theories of composition are well known, as is the prolonged agony which attended his putting those theories into practise. But to the strong, confident, and restless youth he proved the best of masters. Flaubert taught his disciple that talent was, after all, the art of taking infinite pains in unwearied patience, that every individual thing or person was in truth an individual and not a mere member of a certain class, and that 'whatever be the thing one wishes to say, there is but one noun to express it, one verb to give it life, one adjective to qualify it.' Above all, he held him back from premature publication. For seven years Maupassant served his apprenticeship, writing verses, stories, novels, even a 'detestable drama,' all of which were first submitted to the master and then committed to the flames. Small wonder then that when Maupassant made his *début* he dazzled the public like a Minerva sprung full-armed from the head of Jupiter. Small wonder, either, that he acknowledged throughout his life the lasting debt he owed his teacher.

"Maupassant has sometimes been described as carrying the art of Flaubert to its highest pitch of perfection, but this is a most uncritical view. We can only regard Maupassant as surpassing his master when we place the technical skill of such performers as Sarasate and Rosenthal above the creative genius of Mozart and Beethoven. It is, after all, only the technique of an art that can be transmitted from master to pupil. Maupassant's vigorous talent and persevering study ended in giving him such a command of his master's methods that he attained with ease and swiftness effects that Flaubert accomplished only after long toil and agonizing effort. Yet Flaubert's four novels, produced at long intervals during a period of nearly thirty years, occupy a place in literature far above the twenty-seven volumes of Maupassant, turned out at an average rate of two or more a year. . . . . ."

As to the subject-matter of many of his stories, Mr. Parrott reminds us that Maupassant found "a tradition of indecency ready made to his hand," and neither his temperament nor the circumstances of his life disposed him to break free from this tradition. But the writer goes on to say:

"It is not, I think, on the score of immorality that the permanent deductions from Maupassant's reputation will have to be made before his fame is secure, but rather on the ground that in consequence of his theory that in art the subject was nothing and the style was all, he too often squandered the resources of his superb *technique* upon utterly trivial and unworthy subjects."

To quote again, on the subject of his limitations and characteristics as a writer:

"He was at bottom not a thinker, nor an analyst, but an observer; and when he quitted his own field, the transcription of observations and experiences, for a region where the main interest lay in the hidden causes of things, his powers failed him; he became diffuse, uncertain, and at times almost dull. . . . . .

"His chief characteristics as a writer of short stories are, it seems to me, versatility in choice of subjects, clearness in presentation, an easy mastery of incident and character, and an almost unique power of isolating and individualizing his scenes and figures so as to make them, as it were, stand out from the canvas. He has a trick, for it is nothing more, of framing his stories in a setting which tends, usually by contrast, to bring out and heighten their effect. For instance, the gruesome story of 'La Mére Sauvage' gains in horror from its contrast to the dainty bit of nature worship which introduces it.

"The one dominant and persistent note in Maupassant's work is his pessimism. It comes like a cloud between the sun and the world of men, and straightway all man's deeds and dreams and desires grow dark and repulsive."

THE FUTURE OF ART.

IT is an old protest now, of art against science, that the latter is taking the glamour from things, "robbing them of their poetry, reducing music to mathematics, creative genius to morbid 'association of ideas,' love to an irritability of the 'anterior horns' of gray matter in the spinal cord." Mr. C. W. Saleeby restates it (in *The Academy and Literature*, London), and expresses his own conviction that "this is no time for art, except for those who have the esthetic sense rather than qualities of the intellect." He believes, however, that another day is coming; that "now is the apotheosis of science, but when science has done its work will be the apotheosis of art." This faith is more fully stated in the following passages:

"This is the age of science, not of art. The present generation is certainly more concerned with truth than with beauty. The prophet of our fathers, who told us that 'the great soul of the world is *just*'—rather than beautiful—despised art, as his account of a visit to the opera testifies, tho in his own work he could not conquer the great artist within him. And I believe that for a long time to come the future will be blacker still for art. The passing of the belief in immortality has bred two kinds of men. To one small group Mr. Swinburne has given voice, in lines which would be remembered for their significance as illustrating one spirit of our day, even if the stupid sort of scientist were right in saying that neither they nor any other beautiful things will be remembered for their beauty alone. I quote from memory:

> From too much love of living,
> From hope and fear set free,
> We thank with brief thanksgiving,
> Whatever gods may be,
> That no life lives forever,
> That dead men rise up never,
> That even the weariest river
> Winds somewhere safe to sea.

"The vast majority of thinking men outside Asia, however, will have nothing to do with quietism. They believe—and, verily, they

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do well—that man's intelligence will make him, in Mr. Henley's words, master of his fate. They see poverty, tuberculosis, crime, 'vice,' insanity, *ennui*, and numberless other evils, and they declare that these things need not and must not be. This is, therefore, no time for art, say they; and tho, were I alone on the earth, I would give all knowledge for the *adagio* in the 'Moonlight' sonata, as things are I am with these men. This is no time for art; *except* for those who have the esthetic sense rather than qualities of intellect. Let them put out their little seed, their precious talent to usury; another day is coming.

"For as surely as the sun endures, science, knowledge, truth—call it what you will—will one day crush evil, spawn of ignorance, into utter annihilation. *Then* what of 'the little seed they laughed at in the dark'? Now is the apotheosis of science; but when science has done its work will be the apotheosis of art. For many waters can not quench men's love of beauty. I am an optimist because I am an evolutionist, and because I am an evolutionist I know that the esthetic sense is an imperishable and ever-crescent possession of mankind. It will one day be their most precious possession, to the many, as it is already to the few. . . . Has not Tennyson made for himself a separate and lasting place because he found in science a source of beauty? The critics have not shown us this, but it is so. And when science shall have played her useful part, she will remain as a source whence art and ethics may find inspiration and guidance."

THE SQUABBLE OVER "PARSIFAL."

THE promised sensation of the coming operatic season is to be the production, on an American stage, of "Parsifal," Wagner's last work, which up to this time has never been performed in its entirety outside of Baireuth. Mr. Heinrich Conried, who succeeded Maurice Grau in the management of the Metropolitan

THE PARTING.

(Adapted from a well-known painting.)

—Triggs, in the New York *Press*.

Grand Opera Company, has arranged for ten productions of "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, the first of these to take place on December 24. Apart from the interest which attaches to this music drama as the last creation of the great composer, and from the fact that it deals with the story of the Holy Grail, public attention has been aroused by Frau Cosima Wagner's determined efforts to frustrate Mr. Conried's plans in regard to it. To this end she has appealed not only to the courts of law and to influential personages here and in Germany, but even to the religious sentiment of the American public. Mrs. Wagner takes the position that, according to her husband's expressed wish, "Parsifal" was never to be produced except in the Wagnerian theater at Baireuth, and that, on account of the sacred nature of the work, its performance elsewhere would be "an act of gross impiety." Prominent among those who have written in support of her attitude is Dr. Hans Richter, the eminent Wagnerian conductor, who declares (in the *Wiener Tageblatt*) that the production of "Parsifal" in this country will be "the scandal of the century." Dr. Richter expresses the opinion that legally there is no way of preventing Mr. Conried from carrying out his intention, but suggests a boycott as a way of showing "that we will have nothing to do with a land that permits such robbery." He says further:

"I know well enough, and I regret to have to say so, that the boycotting will not be effectual; but the Americans are a religious people, and the American clergy can do much, provided they will speak out against bringing religious figures upon the stage. I know that Herr Conried will do everything possible to make the production successful; but outside of Baireuth an inspired (*begeisterte*) performance is not possible; and it is on this account that the Wagner family is opposed to the production of 'Parsifal' in New York."

The heirs of Richard Wagner have retained a legal firm in New York to prevent "Parsifal" being put upon the stage. Interviewed by a *Times* reporter, a member of this firm stated that, to the Wagner family, the production of this work anywhere else than at Baireuth is sacrilege. "In the opera," he is further reported as saying, "is treated the Holy Grail, the Lord's Supper, Christ himself, and at Baireuth the performance is almost a religious service. Here it would be given in an unfitting manner, probably with a ballet, and the entire conception would be lost." Protest has also been expressed by the Passion Play Society of America, which is said to be preparing a petition for presentation to Mayor Low setting forth "the unanimous conviction of the society that 'Parsifal,' being purely a sacred drama, should not be produced on a common stage and in a common playhouse." The attitude of the press in this country toward the whole controversy seems to be, in the main, either non-committal or amused; it is not for a moment suggested that Mr. Conried will fail to carry through his project.

A PEN-PORTRAIT OF CHARLES LAMB.

TO judge by the number of new editions of Lamb's works, and by the frequency with which his personality has supplied material for recent magazine articles, interest in that gentle essayist is more or less perennial. A recent publication of Bertram Dobell, "Sidelights on Charles Lamb," is a culling of unconsidered trifles from the pages of the old *London Magazine*, *The Monthly Repository*, and similar early and forgotten periodicals. The sheaf that he has bound together contains some things of real value. We quote a pen-portrait of Lamb written by that extraordinary contemporary, and for a time at least, personal friend of "Elia," Thomas Griffiths Wainewright, a belated type of the Italian Renaissance. Wainewright was a critic of art and literature, a connoisseur and collector of objects of *vertu*, and a dandy after the manner of Benjamin Disraeli. Lamb referred to him as "kindly, light-hearted Wainewright," admired his prose style, and referred to him as the "best stay" of *The London Magazine*. Being pressed for funds, Wainewright poisoned his uncle and benefactor in order to gain earlier possession of property willed to him, and, escaping detection in this crime, developed a remarkably successful facility in secret poisoning, one of his victims being a friend, against whom he had no grievance and by whose death he gained no advantage other than avenging himself upon an insurance company in which he had induced his friend to invest.

Of "Elia" he gives the following sympathetic portrait:

"Yet what can I say of thee more than all know? Thou hadst the gaiety of a boy with the knowledge of a man; as gentle a heart as ever sent tears to the eyes. Marry! the black bile would

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sometimes slip over his tongue's tip; then would he spit it out, and look more sweetly for the riddance. How wittily would he mistake your meaning and put in a conceit most seasonably out of season! His talk, without affectation, was compressed, like his beloved Elizabethans, even unto obscurity; like grains of fine gold his sentences would beat out into whole sheets. I say 'without affectation,' for he was not the blind-brained man to censure in others his own vice. Truly 'without affectation,' for nothing rubbed him the wrong way so much as *pretense;* then the sparks flew about! Yet tho he would strip and whip soundly such beggars in velvet rags, the thong never flew in the face of a wise moderation to do her any hurt. He had small mercy on spurious fame; and a caustic observation on the *fashions for men of genius* (vulgarly so termed) was a standing dish. He contended that several of our minor talents who now emulate Byron, Coleridge, and the old dramatists, had fifty years ago rested contented satellites to old Sylvanus Urban—tranquil imitators of Johnson and Goldsmith. . . . . .

"Sir Thomas Browne was a 'bosom cronie' of his; so was Burton and old Fuller. In his amorous vein he dallied with that peerless duchess of many folio odor [the Duchess of Newcastle]; and with the heyday comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher he induced light dreams. He would deliver critical touches on these like one inspired; but it was good to let him choose his own game; if another began, even on the acknowledged pets, he was liable to interrupt, or rather append, in a mode difficult to define, whether as misapprehensive or mischievous. One night at C——'s the above dramatic partners were the temporary subject of chat. Mr. . . . commended the passion and haughty style of a tragedy (I don't know which of them), but was instantly taken up by 'Elia,' who told him: 'That was nothing—the lyrics were the high things—the lyrics!'—and so having stricken . . . with some amaze—he concluded with a brief intense eulogy on the 'Little Thief.'

"He had likewise two perversities—a dislike to all German literature, by which language he was, I *believe*, scrupulously intact; the other was a most vehement assertion of equality between Harrington and Fairfax as translators. Venial aberrations!—I know of no others.

"His death was somewhat sudden; yet he was not without wormy forebodings. I accompanied him home at rather an early hour in the morning, and, being benignantly invited to enter, I entered. His smoking materials were ready on the table. I can not smoke, and, therefore, during the exhaustion of a pipe I soothed my nerves with a single tumbler of * * * and water. He recurred several times to his sensation of approaching death, not gloomily, but as of a retirement from business, a pleasant journey to a sunnier climate. The serene solemnity of his voice overcame me; the tears poured thick from their well-heads; I tried to rally myself and him; but my throat swelled and stopped my words.

"His pipe had gone out; he held it to the flame of the candle, but in vain. It was empty! His mind had been wandering. He smiled placidly, and knocked out the ashes. 'Even so silently,' said he, 'may my fiery spark steal from its vehicle of ashes and clay!'

"I felt oppressed. Many things had contributed lately to break and daunt my once elastic spirits. I rose to go; he shook me by the hand, neither of us spoke; with that I went my way—*and I saw him no more.*

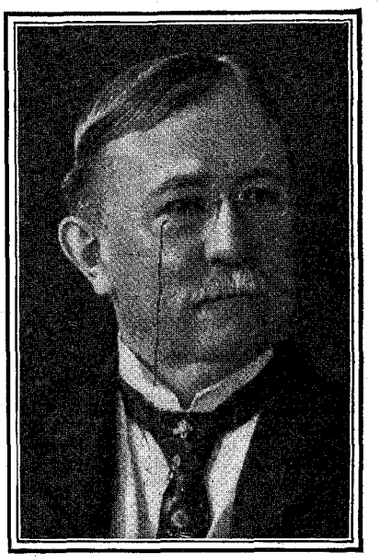
"How much is lost to this miserable world, which knew him not while it possessed him. I knew him—I, who am left to weep,—Eheu! Eliam! Vale!"

WHITMAN'S "ONE ORIGINAL NOTE."

FROM the moderate and somewhat conservative pen of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie comes an appreciative criticism of Walt Whitman's work, a criticism which gains interest by coming from one outside the ranks of the avowed Whitman devotees. What is really new and significant in this poet's contribution to literature, Mr. Mabie points out, is "his resolute acceptance of the democratic order in all its logical sequences, his instinctive and sane feeling that if great poetry is to be written on this continent it must find its themes, not in the interests of the few, but in the occupation and experience of the many." Moreover, we are told, he brought to his work "a vital, searching, pictorial imagination of great compass and power of illumination." Indeed, of Whitman's gift of imagination Mr. Mabie speaks in no doubtful terms, considering it "in force, volume, and power of flooding a great theme, quite beyond anything in our literature." We quote more fully from the New York *Outlook* (September 5) as follows:

"The real contribution made by Whitman to American literature is the marvelously vivid picture of a democratic society in its workaday aspects, its primal and basal instincts, emotions, occupations. In a very real, tho not in an exclusive or ultimate, sense he is the poet of democracy; that, as Professor Dowden and other discerning critics beyond the sea saw when his work first came into their hands, is his fundamental significance, his original quality. In his case, therefore, the background of his poetry is one of its formative elements; it furnished the material with which he worked. . . . . .

"Few men have known so many kinds of people and been so much at home with men simply as men. Whitman had a passion for humanity, without reference to character, education, occupation, condition. The streets, ferryboats, tops of stages, loafing-places, were dear to him because they gave him a chance to see men and women in the whole range of the conditions and accidents of life.



MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

He says of Walt Whitman: "This physical and social America is the background of his poetry; and in making it his background he struck his one original note and made his one contribution to our literature."

"He drew no lines and made no distinctions; the saint and the sinner, the nun and the prostitute, the hero and the criminal, were alike to him in their fundamental appeal to his interest. He went to the churches, the great reform meetings, the best theaters; and he went also to hospitals, poorhouses, prisons. He had friends among cultivated people, but he loved the native qualities of humanity, and was most at home with working people—pilots, masons, teamsters, deck-hands, mechanics of all sorts; men who toil, as his ancestors had toiled, with the hands. He went wherever people were to be found, and spent a great deal of time in the streets and at popular resorts of every kind. . . . . .

"Whitman stands out in striking contrast with his peers among American men of letters. With one exception they were university-bred men, born into the gentlest and best social traditions, within the influence of the ripest intellectual influence, in touch with the finest expressions of the human spirit in its long historic unfolding. Whitman's heritage was of a different kind; the influences which touched him immediately and most influentially issued out of contemporaneous life; he knew a few books well, and they were among the greatest . . .; but he found his material and his inspiration in the America which he saw with his eyes, touched with his hand, and divined with his heart—the America of active life, of colossal energy, of native manliness, of free, unconventional, friendly living. This America of the farm, the workshop, the railroad, the prairie, the mining-camp, the rushing, tumultuous play of elemental forces, he saw with a clearness of vision that no other poet has possessed, and described with a freshness and boldness of phrase that are incontrovertible evidence of real power. This physical and social America is the background of his poetry: and in making it his background Whitman struck his one original note and made his one contribution to our literature. . . . . .

"Other poets had divined what was in the American spirit and had heard notes that escaped him, but Whitman was the first poet to get into his verse the continental volume of American life, its vast flow through the channels of a thousand occupations, its pas-

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sionate practise of equality, its resolute assertion of the sanctity of the individual, its insistence on the supreme value of the instinctive as against the acquired traits and qualities. . . . . .

"Whitman did what no other poet had done; he accepted not only the democratic ideal, but the life organized under it, without qualification, and with a deep joy in the new disclosure of the human spirit, the fresh evocation of human energy, which it effected. Here and now, he declared, the American poet must claim his hour and his material; in the meanest and the worst the soul of goodness survives, in the roughest and crudest the soul of beauty hides itself. Some of that goodness he evoked, some of that beauty he made manifest. . . . . .

"Whitman was a pathfinder, and his joy in the great new world of human experience that he explored no one would take from him. It will be seen some day that there was a true prophetic strain in him, and that he marked the beginning, not of a new kind of literature, but of a new and national stage of literary development in this country. In his verse the sections disappear and the nation comes into view, the provinces fade and the continent defines itself. It is man at work over a continent that stirs him; he celebrates few persons; Lincoln alone seems to have moved him profoundly; even when he celebrates himself it is as a kind of incarnation and embodiment of human qualities and experiences. In this attitude he was instinctively expressing his conception of democracy as a vast brotherhood, in which all men are on an equality, irrespective of individual traits and qualities."

In the final estimate Mr. Mabie finds Whitman great "in mass and magnitude rather than in altitude and quality."

FICTION, NORTH AND SOUTH.

MRS. L. H. HARRIS makes a comparison at certain points between recent fiction produced in the Northern States and the same class of literature in the South—a comparison which she finds to be greatly to the advantage of the former. This superiority of Northern fiction she explains in part by climatic conditions, which are more conducive to all forms of activity in the North. In the South, she says, "nature is prolific, but intellectually we somehow miss the creative faculty"; and on this ground she accounts for the fact that most of the Southern fiction is legendary. "We have the historical imagination," she states, "and we lack originality." Turning to another explanation of this alleged disparity she writes (in the New York *Critic*, September):

"Northern authors indicate by their work a more progressive understanding of literature as an art because of educational advantages, which reach, by at least one generation, farther into the past than they do in the South; and thus they have a mental discipline of which Southern writers know little. They have a better-trained sense of literary proportion, a mental vivacity which enables them to portray without illiterate exaggeration many types and many grades of life. They do not lack the emotional power to dramatize intelligence. There are immortal characters in Northern fiction who owe their existence to the author's psychic power to create the spirit as well as the grosser personality of his hero. We have very few such characters in Southern fiction. There is the never-ending variation of *ante-bellum* ladies and gentlemen mincing and strutting through nearly all our novels, but I now recall only one original man type that has been produced within the last year. Mr. Will Harbin's mountaineer 'Abner Daniel' is autocthonous. And altho he has made as little impression in the literary world as a Georgia cracker would walking down Broadway, he is one of the few living characters to-day in recent Southern fiction."

The important difference, however, in the literature of these two sections is, according to Mrs. Harris, that while the fiction of the South remains much the same in style and substance, that of the North is rapidly changing. Of the latter she goes on to say:

"It is following what Mr. Arnold calls the 'order of ideas,' the impetus of the universal mind. Science adds new dimensions to intelligence, changes the very definitions of life. And so romance in the North begins to be founded upon bionomical principles. The genealogical tree in these novels stands for certain scientific hypotheses of character and not simply for the conventional pride of ancestry. Also, the human problems of the times are social, economical; and nowhere else is the sociological motive so apparent in fiction as it is in the North. They are writing political, municipal, financial, and even ethical novels (with God left out!) The saloons, factories, coal-mines, stock exchange,—all furnish material for these stories. And it is the only section of this country that is producing a tenement district literature,—novels dealing frankly, and, one might add, vulgarly with life from the drayman's and washerwoman's standpoint: a curious portrayal of semi-respectable existence so commonplace that it lacks even the pathos of poverty, the tragedy of crime, or the illumination of virtue to render it interesting. There is nothing like this in Southern novels. The poor whites and negroes are the most picturesque types we have in fiction. And, for one, I question the wisdom and literary taste of the Northern novelist at this point. There are vulgar realities that are normal and decent, gross, but not even monstrous enough to produce a contrast of ideas; and in the very nature of things they have no place in a romantic literature. One does not make Caliban a respectable truck-driver, nor model a statue of Venus from sewer mud. And fiction is a class of literature which pleases by the appeal it makes to the imagination. Beauty, love, and heroism are the ethics of it. And for this reason it ought to suggest ideality rather than the meanest of all realities."

Southern fiction, this critic goes on to say, errs in the opposite direction. We read:

"Now in Southern fiction the ideal, the picturesque, and the impossible are elements which predominate. We furbish up our realities too much. We are given to literary enchantment, that is the quality of our genius. There are no such landscapes, for instance, this side of Paradise as James Lane Allen and Mary Johnston describe in their novels. Yet I think the literary reputation of both depends largely upon the green and gold and purple variations they make from nature at this point. I would not depreciate these literary Turners, but they sometimes defraud us of the real significance of Southern scenery. There is a fever and a thirst in the land that predestines not only the life of the forests, but affects the temper and hopes of man. This the April freshness of Mary Johnston's landscapes fails to indicate. She keeps New-England dew upon the grass of Virginia all the year round. And there is a hooded, sinister silence in a Southern summer night, more depressing than all our sorrows, that Mr. Allen evidently knows nothing about. But, for that matter, the Western novelists are the only writers in this country who fully appreciate the psychic relation between the land and the man.

"If we except some dialect interpretation of our lower classes, I doubt if the real human nature of the South ever is portrayed in her fiction. Northern writers who attempt it are disposed to exaggerate our perversities, and our own authors are handicapped by more than one consideration. . . . . .

"Thus are our novelists removed from the dramatic realities of the situation here. They can not accept the impartial gospel of literary art, and, therefore, they often miss the *truth* of expression in their work, the gravest fault in an artist. And we have very good reason for doubting if there is much creative faculty of a high order among Southern writers. As a people, we have sensibility, but it is personal rather than artistic. Our temperament is heroic rather than intellectual. We are capable of splendid action and noble suffering, and we have sufficient histrionic ability to memorialize both in fiction, but we do not create one deed further than we have experienced along the way we are predestined to go.

"The South presents dramatic possibilities never equaled in modern fiction, yet it is not likely that any one will meddle with them. No writer in this section would bring into his novel a white man or a black man adequate in mind and character to sustain a really ethical relation to both races. In the first place, we are incapable of conceiving such yeast of morality,—and if we could, we are too much limited by prejudice and environment to do so. Still the development of such a personality would give an opportunity for some psychic studies of Southern conditions that have never been made in our own literature. But sentimentality which harks back to some fair illusion of the past has taken the place of spiritual power in Southern fiction. And by 'spiritual' I do not refer to any doctrinal idea which limits that term to a merely religious significance; but I mean the dynamic life-element in human nature which raises it up or casts it down according to some eternal law, and not by some arbitrary romantic departure from it."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AUTOMOBILE VERSUS RAILWAY.

THE automobile enthusiasts are predicting that their motor vehicles will in time put an end to railways; in other words, that motor-propelled vehicles will at some future day run exclusively on smooth roads instead of on tracks. In an article in the English edition of *The World's Work*, Sir Henry Norman, its editor, wrote recently as follows:

"Why should the community pay a huge sum per mile for a special roadway [steel rails] for cars, and a huge generating-station, when self-propelled motor omnibuses of equal speed, comfort, capacity, and economy can use the common road, and, by their ability to be steered around obstacles, not interfere with the rest of the traffic? . . . Few of our leaders of opinion have yet realized that we are on the eve of a more momentous change than that inaugurated by Watt and Stevenson."

Cold water is thrown on all this by Sylvester Stewart in a leading article in *The Engineering Magazine* (July). Mr. Stewart believes that the steel rail itself, rather than any form of traction on it, has been largely responsible for the modern extension of commerce and spread of civilization. He says:

"That it is the steel rail more than the locomotive that has worked these wondrous changes is shown by the facts that the locomotive at work off of steel rails has accomplished very little, altho it has been in actual or attempted use longer than the locomotive on rails, and that railways without locomotives (horse-railways and cable-railways) are able everywhere to carry passengers three to five times as far for a nickel as any vehicle on any other kind of road, even tho the vehicles on the common road have their roadway built and maintained for them free by the taxpayers, while the railway company has to maintain not only its track, but, on city lines, the paving of the street between the rails, and to stand the wear of thousands of wagons using its rails, besides paying in many cases a large sum for its franchise.

"As to freight, the average cost of hauling by road locomotives is at least ten cents per ton per mile, but on railways it is only seven mills (on the Pennsylvania Railway one-half cent), and this charge covers the cost of maintenance of the track and interest on the original cost of construction."

Why, then, does not the railway locomotive transport passengers at a lower price? Mr. Stewart answers:

"The railway carries free the passenger's 150-pound trunks, and sends with him toilet-rooms, heating stoves and fuel, smoking-rooms, dining-rooms, and bed-rooms. These houses on wheels, and the locomotive which draws them, have to be made very heavy in order to get the great strength made necessary by high speed. If the railway could dispense with these comforts and luxuries, and carry passengers packed closely inside and on top of low-roofed, ramshackle, unheated vehicles, like the old stage, and at slow speed, it could pull passengers at one-tenth to one-twentieth the price of the old stage. . . . . .

"I admit that for a short ride in fine weather the stage was, and the automobile is, enjoyable; but before a passenger can be well protected from dust, wind, rain, and cold, and furnished with pure air through openings fourteen feet above the ground, as in a railway-car, the automobile must be built as large and heavy as that car, which is a development not probable."

The claim of speed Mr. Stewart believes to be equally unfounded. He says:

"The highest speed (a mile in 46 seconds) made on macadam by a powerful automobile built especially for racing, with 70 or more horse-power allowed for the propulsion of two men, has been far exceeded by locomotives on rails, hauling trains. How fast would the automobile go on a macadam road, if pulling a train of three cars, each as large as itself and filled with passengers, and how much dust would a man breathe in a day on that road, supposing as much traffic upon it as passes over some railways? Locomotives running alone have achieved a speed of 120 miles an hour.

"As to 'steering around obstacles,' it is one of the great disadvantages of vehicles not on steel rails that they must be constantly steered around each other, thus pursuing a serpentine course, which adds to the distance and makes high speed dangerous. Sixty miles per hour is safe on rails; 15 miles is dangerous on macadam, as would soon be realized if the immense traffic on one of our railways were thrown on to a macadam road. . . . . .

"Sir Henry speaks of the 'huge cost' of the railway. Considering the large traffic that can be carried on a steel track its cost is small. . . . As to comparative cost of maintenance of roadway, there are not sufficient data on which to base a conclusion, but it is probable that a dollar's worth of steel will outwear a dollar's worth of macadam. The life of a traction engine is four or five years; the life of a railway locomotive is fifteen to thirty-five years. All roads but steel are hard on heavy engines. . . . . .

"As to a 'change greater than that inaugurated by Watt and Stephenson,' they inaugurated the running of motor vehicles on common roads, as well as on rails, for Watt invented the engine, and Stephenson successfully put it on wheels. They built for all roads, but Stephenson showed that the metal road permitted higher speed and lower rates than any other, even when the rails cost fourteen times as much, per degree of durability, as now. For, before the era of cheap steel, iron rails were used, rails which cost more than twice as much per pound as steel rails cost now, yet wore only one-seventh as long."

That the automobile has a great future Mr. Stephenson does not deny. Its chief mission, he says, is "to change city streets from manure yards to clean thoroughfares." The horse is unfit for use on city streets. He occupies too much space; is too hard to steer, and has the wrong kind of feet. The motor-driven vehicle will replace him for urban use. But the automobile, instead of being a menace to the railway, will be a feeder to it. Mr. Stewart goes on:

"Light railways—T rails, plateways, etc.—will branch from main lines, and on these branches will run freight and passenger automobiles. The automobile's misfortune at present is the mistake of its admirers—their supposition that it can reach high efficiency on stone roads. It can for pleasure, but not for business. The best friend of this promising child is he who tells it to get onto the road its father, the locomotive, found the best. In roadways there is nothing like steel, nor anything that makes any approach to it. Of course in sections too thinly settled to justify two roads (a common road and a light railway) the business automobile will have to use the common road; but wherever it does so it will be compelled to charge a high rate for freight and passengers, on account of the great resistance to progression encountered on all roads but steel."

SUSPENSION OF HEAVY PARTICLES IN A FLUID.

THAT small particles may be suspended in a medium lighter than themselves is a fact known to any one who has seen dust or fog. It is generally believed that the suspension of the minute particles of water or of mineral in such cases is rather apparent than real, and that they are, in fact, settling slowly to earth, their velocity of falling being reduced by the friction of the air on their surface, which is greater in proportion to the mass in small than in large particles. A theory of rain propounded by M. C. Le Maout, a French meteorologist, supposes that rainfall is due oftener to coalescence of suspended liquid particles effected by atmospheric disturbance than to condensation of water vapor by lowered temperature. This theory is supported, so thinks a writer in the *Revue Scientifique*, by the following experiment showing that drops of mercury may be sustained in water by capillarity. Altho there would not appear to be exact parallelism between the two cases, the experiment is interesting. Says the writer:

"Take a large vessel containing pure water to the depth of two or three centimeters [an inch or so]; then pour into it from a great height [five or six feet] a thin stream of mercury, so that it strikes the bottom of the vessel. It will at once divide into very fine droplets, and you will be surprised to see very small globules of mercury resting on the surface of the water. These globules attract one another with great force and often from a distance of several centimeters. If these attractions be permitted, the drop-

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lets will approach together and a slight agitation will cause them to unite; when they form a sufficiently large globule, their weight, dominating the forces of superficial capillarity, will pull them from the surface to the bottom of the vessel."

These experiments, according to the writer, appear to confirm M. Le Maout's theory of rain, mentioned above. He goes on to say:

"It is not always necessary to suppose, in explanation of the falling of rain, that there is sudden cooling of the air throughout some extended region of the atmosphere. . . . We may conceive that water in the liquid state may be disseminated in the form of infinitely small drops in the air without any immediate fall. There may take place a phenomenon analogous to that just mentioned . . . where the droplets of mercury, a liquid whose density is much greater than that of water, rested in suspension on a water-surface. Capillary forces may thus for a long time maintain the liquid water suspended in a very fine state of division in the air.

"If a disturbance takes place in the midst of this mass charged with liquid . . . either by the detonation of an explosive or by a clap of thunder, or perhaps by the vibration of a large church bell, there will result a movement of the mass of air . . . the tiny drops will unite into larger ones that capillarity can no longer hold up against gravity. In this conflict between the forces of capillarity and gravity the disturbance produced will thus render gravity preponderant by uniting the small drops; and the larger drops so formed will fall to the ground as rain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLD AND THE LIMITS OF VITALITY.

THAT an organism may remain alive for months, tho frozen stiff, has been shown by Dr. Allan Macfadyen, director of the Jenner Institute, London. The organisms experimented on by Dr. Macfadyen were not, it is true, high in the vital scale, being only bacteria; but the fact that they were able to live six months at a temperature far below that of the frozen Arctic regions is certainly suggestive. Dr. Macfadyen's experiments, which have received some notice in the daily press, are described by himself in *Harper's Magazine* (September). He notes, at the outset, that life may be either active or potential. A frozen organism is, of course, not actively alive. When we call it "living," we mean merely that it can resume motion and activity when thawed out. Says the author:

"The observation is an old one that a freezing process does not destroy life. A fish or a frog may be frozen solid, and on rethawing become quite lively again. The outer temperature may in such cases, it is true, be at or under the freezing-point, but there is no proof that the inner temperature of the fish or frog was really as low as that of the surrounding medium. In the instances in which the animals were actually frozen hard, rethawing did not appear to restore life. The general opinion naturally formed was that the reduction of the watery constituents of an animal cell or tissue to a solid condition produced not merely a temporary, but a permanent, suspension of organic life. Pictet, on the other hand, states that he has succeeded in lowering the temperature of complex organisms, such as fishes, frogs, and insects, many degrees below the freezing-point without death ensuing, while bacteria were able to withstand the arctic cold of liquid air. The results of Pictet are contrary to the received opinion, as it would appear from his results that organisms can be frozen to a solid condition without losing their life."

The experiments made by the writer extended over a considerable period of time. As to the bacteria selected for the test he writes:

"A typical series of bacteria was employed possessing varying degrees of resistance to external agents. The bacteria were first simultaneously exposed to the temperature of liquid air (about −190° C.) for twenty hours. In no instance could any impairment of the vitality of the organisms be detected as regards their growth or functional activities. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of the phosphorescent organisms tested. The bacterial cells in question emit light which is apparently produced by a chemical process of intracellular oxidation, and the luminosity ceases with the cessation of their activity. These organisms, therefore, furnished a very happy test of the influence of low temperatures on vital phenomena. The organisms when cooled down in liquid air became non-luminous, but on rethawing the luminosity returned with unimpaired vigor as the cells renewed their activity. The sudden cessation and rapid renewal of the luminous properties of the cells, despite the extreme changes of temperature, were remarkable and striking. In further experiments a fresh series of organisms was subjected to the temperature of liquid air for seven days. The results were again nil. On rethawing, the organisms renewed their life processes with unimpaired vigor. We had not, therefore, succeeded in reaching the limits of vitality.

"Professor Dewar kindly afforded the opportunity of submitting the organisms to a still more severe test, viz., an exposure to the temperature of liquid hydrogen—about −250° C. The same series of organisms were employed and immersed at this temperature for ten hours; and again with no appreciable effect on the vitality of the micro-organisms. The temperature of liquid hydrogen is about one-quarter that of liquid air, just as that of liquid air is about one-quarter that of the average mean temperature. In subjecting bacteria, therefore, to the temperature of liquid hydrogen, we place them under conditions which in severity of temperature are as far removed from those of liquid air as are those of liquid air from that of the average summer temperature.

"This temperature is only 21° above that of the absolute zero, a temperature at which, on our present theoretical conceptions, molecular movement ceases, and the entire range of chemical activities with which we are acquainted ceases, or, it may be, assume an entirely new rôle. The fact, then, that life can continue to exist under such conditions affords new ground for reflection as to whether after all life is dependent for its continuance on chemical reactions. The remarkable results obtained, at any rate, must lead us to reconsider many of the main issues of the problem."

But, altho the organisms are not killed at once by freezing, may not the process be effective when prolonged? Tho not dead, may not the frozen bacteria be dying? To answer this question Dr. Macfadyen kept certain of them in liquid air for no less a period than six months, at the expiration of which time their vitality was still unimpaired. Probably, indeed, the result would have been the same at the end of a year. Dr. Macfadyen goes on to say:

"One of the main effects of such a prolonged exposure to the temperature of liquid air would be, if one may so express it, a chemical anesthesia of the cells in question as regards their internal and external economy.

"It is difficult to form a conception of living matter under this novel condition, which is neither life nor death, or to select a term which will adequately describe it. It represents living matter in a new and hitherto unobtained 'third' condition, and constitutes perhaps the most perfect realization of the state of suspended animation. . . . . .

"A considerable amount of speculative interest attaches to the results that have so far been obtained. Reference has been made to the fact that at some remote period of time the existence of life on the surface of the earth was a physical impossibility. The origin of life remains the inscrutable problem which, if it continue to baffle, will ever continue to attract human intelligence. How did the primitive germ of life come to inhabit its new dwelling-place? All the theories and all the deductions that have hitherto been put forward may be summarized in one interrogative sentence: Did life *arise* or did it *arrive* on the surface of the earth? If life was of purely terrestrial origin, the theory of its spontaneous generation would furnish the easiest solution, but unfortunately experimental inquiry has negatived such an attractive explanation. . . .

"The alternative hypothesis is that life was transferred to the earth, as it might be to any other world, as soon as the suitable physical conditions arose. The earth, according to this hypothesis, was 'infected' with the germs of life. The extraterrestrial theory of the origin of life has been particularly favored by the physicists and notably by Professor Helmholtz and Lord Kelvin. We know that cosmic dust from distant worlds is constantly falling upon the surface of the earth, and that meteorites are continually colliding with its atmosphere. As Helmholtz remarks: 'Who knows whether these bodies which everywhere swarm through space do not scat-

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ter germs of life wherever there is a new world capable of giving a dwelling-place to organic bodies?'

"It has been proved that bacterial cells can grow and multiply at the abnormally high temperature of 72° C.; that they can be exposed unscathed to a temperature as low as −190° C. for six months, and that they have even survived a temperature which is only 22° above the absolute zero. These results profoundly modify our conceptions as to the temperature conditions under which it is possible for organic life to exist. The results might even be cited in favor of the cosmic theory of the origin of life on the earth."

ALBINISM IN ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

THIS curious phenomenon, in which the organism suffering from it seems entirely bleached, the usual pigment being absent from hair, skin, and eyes, is described briefly in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 8) by M. E. Henriot. The author first reminds us that albinism is by no means a new discovery, since Ctesias of Cnidos, who lived 416 years before Christ, mentions it in his description of India, and since it is also discussed in a work of Pliny on Dalmatia. He goes on to say:

"But it was not until the end of the seventeenth century that there was serious study of the characteristics of this congenital affection, which was wrongly considered up to that time as a malady of the skin.

"Sachs, who was both an albino and a scientist, demonstrated that the hair of albinos contains less iron than that of normally constituted individuals. Baudrimont proved, again, that the iron found in ashes of the hair comes exclusively from the pigmentary granulations. . . . Thus the affection in question results entirely from the complete or partial absence, in the lower layer of the epidermis, of the ferruginous derivatives of the hemoglobin.

"The albinism is complete when there are no pigmentary granulations; it is partial when these granulations exist in too small quantity. When localized in the hair, the affection takes the name of 'canities'; that of 'poliosis' is given to it when it extends to the whole hairy system, and that of 'vitiligo' when it begins with a simple spot of discoloration, which extends and develops as the subject grows older.

"The human species offers frequent examples of individuals attacked by albinism. It is found oftenest among men of the black race. White albinos have skin of a peculiar paleness, blond hair, white or colorless beard, pink iris and red pupils. The negro albino has skin of variable aspect; in some cases it is white as milk, in others it is like wax, or rather resembles the hue of a corpse. Some albino negroes have pale blond hair; others have yellow, orange, or even red hair. There are white negroes—individuals suffering from complete albinism. There are also spotted negroes; these are only subjects attacked by partial albinism. Quite often the albino is a physical and moral degenerate, but we must be careful not to generalize; there are albinos who are well constituted physically and of intelligence in no way inferior to that of normal individuals.

"The skin of albinos is probably finer and more delicate than that of other individuals of the same species. Livingstone saw some whose skin became covered with pimples wherever the direct rays of the sun struck it. They rarely attain advanced age."

It is not true, the author goes on to tell us, that albinos see clearly at night. The common belief to this effect arises from the fact that the albino is incommoded by bright light, his choroid being unable to absorb the excessive luminous rays. He thus distinguishes objects better by moonlight, which is feeble, than in full sunlight. To quote further:

"Among animals there are divers species that include abnormal cases of this kind. Gadeau de Kerville names 79 species of mammals in which complete albinism has been observed, 42 in which partial albinism has been found, and 40 in which only incomplete albinos have been seen. There have been white hairless horses and white mice. The so-called Russian rabbit, with white skin and red eyes, is known to all. The hare, the guinea-pig, and the rat have sometimes white skin and red eyes.

"Among birds the examples are quite numerous, without being very common. The white blackbird is not a fiction, nor is the white starling. Reptiles and batrachians present a few specimens. I have observed in a fish-pond very numerous cases of complete albinism and of vitiligo, in fish of various species.

"Albinism is not confined to the animal kingdom; it affects also a large number of plants, and takes a different form as it appears in the leaves or the corolla. This has enabled us to obtain a number of abnormal forms for the decoration of our gardens. I refer to the plants with streaked leaves, in which the chlorophyll has disappeared in places, the green color giving place to a coloration sometimes white or pearly, sometimes yellow or reddish.

"Vegetable forms of this kind are easily propagated by buds or grafts, but they do not yield similar individuals from seeds. The contrary is true of plants in which the corolla is affected with albinism. Yellow flowers seem to be immune, while red and blue ones are good subjects. M. Raphael Blanchard mentions among others the polygala, the heather, the balsam, the corn-flower, and the harebell . . . Certain fruits, such as the cherry, the raspberry, the strawberry, and the gooseberry, also offer cases of albinism.

"We might suppose that there is some analogy between anemia or chlorosis in both animals and plants and the phenomena of albinism, but there is none at all. Anemic or chlorotic animals and plants may be cured by causing them to absorb iron in appropriate forms; but iron compounds are without effect when we try to restore to skin, leaves, or petals the coloration which albinism has removed from them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL EXTRACTION OF RADIUM.

A COMPANY has been formed in Buffalo to extract the rare metal radium, about which we are hearing so much, from the uranium ores of Utah. The company purposes to make radium a marketable commodity, producing it as a commercial article. At present it is hardly more than a scientific curiosity, obtainable only at immense cost and labor. Says *The Iron Age*, in an article on this new venture:

"A few years ago Stephen T. Lockwood, of Buffalo, while in the West met two prospectors, who in searching for gold and silver had met peculiar ore deposits in Grand County, Utah. They sent the ore to an assayer, who reported not a trace of the precious metals. There was much uranium, however, and Mr. Lockwood, knowing its commercial value, urged the importance of the discovery upon the prospectors, with whom he had become associated, and claims were staked out upon the whole deposit. The Utah bed was carnolite, a combination of uranium, vanadium, iron, copper, and barium, and, as later researches showed, radium and polonium. After establishing title to the claim Mr. Lockwood had returned East and subsequently became interested in the discovery of Professor and Madame Curie and Professor Becquerel's announcement of the radio-activity of uranium, followed as it was by the discovery of radium. This suggested to Mr. Lockwood that the uranium from Utah would yield radium as well as the uranium extracted from the flinty pitchblende. The carnolite from Utah was much easier to work than the pitchblende.

"Mr. Lockwood, with the aid of George Banta, a young mining engineer, also of Buffalo, began the search . . . and at last a sample of radium-barium compound was produced which showed a potentiality of 365 on the delicate electroscope in Columbia University.

"A testing-plant will soon be built at or near Buffalo with a capacity for the reduction of two tons of ore a day. Such a plant would turn out daily 100 pounds of uranium oxid worth $2 per pound; 10,000 grams of crude radium-barium compound of 10 unit activity, due to the radium, worth about two cents a gram, and 100 pounds of other metallic residues, known to contain another radiant metal, polonium.

"The crude radium-barium product will be converted into a chlorid salt, and the process of eliminating the barium chlorid begun. When the mass of 10,000 grams has been reduced to 100 grams, the compound will have an activity of 1,000 units, and if properly dried and sealed in a tube will glow. Upon being still further concentrated to 10 grams of 1,000 units activity, it would be unsafe to carry on one's person except in a lead case. A final con-

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centration of the 10 grams to 1 gram of 100,000 units activity will provide a compound 90 per cent. barium and 10 per cent. radium chlorid. Such a compound placed in a little aluminum shell and fitted into a lead tube of suitable thickness will provide an instrument which may be carried about by a physician in his instrument case along with a fluoroscope, and will serve the functions of a roomful of *x*-ray generating-apparatus and fixtures at no cost of operation, maintenance, renewal, or repair.

"Such an instrument is immediately convertible into a perpetual lamp of several candle power by removing the lead stopper from the tube and inserting in its place a hollow cylinder of cardboard or thin aluminum heavily coated on the outside with a zinc sulphid preparation. The radium rays which emerge only from the opening of the tube must all encounter this sulphid compound and will cause it to phosphoresce.

"Mr. Lockwood states that he thinks that in the not distant future radium will be made as a commercial article for light-producing purposes. . . . Under the system of progressive reductions in the extraction of radium from the carnolite, which it is proposed to use at the testing-plant which the company will build, the by-products of iron and copper which will be obtained will themselves be valuable."

TELEPATHY AND BRAIN-WAVES.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, whose eminence as an authority on physics is undisputed, referred to telepathy in a recent address as being scientifically proved and accepted. Most of Sir Oliver's brother scientists do not agree with him, and one of his readers, C. W. Saleeby, takes occasion to record a protest in *The Academy and Literature* (London). The evidence for telepathy, so carefully collected by the Society for Psychical Research during many years past, is far from convincing, says this writer. He especially comments on the theory of thought transference by "brain-waves," which, altho disclaimed by Sir Oliver, is held in some form by many believers in telepathy. Says Mr. Saleeby:

"Certainly to those who know nothing of the physiology of the gray surface of the brain, the 'cortex cerebri,' and who imagine that it acts by means of waves, ethereal or other, some such hypothesis may appear tenable. I may here say that electrical waves pass between less and more excited portions of the brain as they do in muscle or, indeed, as Dr. Bose has shown, in carrots or in tin. The relation of these waves to thought is entirely accidental. Changes in the nerve-cells, especially in their nuclei, are, however, to be found associated with thought, with fatigue, and with sleep, and well worth pondering over they are. Recently it has been shown that Hertzian waves may affect the brain of the cat; it would be very surprising if they did not; and the effects of thunderous weather in causing headache and the like may be so explained. This, as briefly as possible, is all that is at present known about brain-waves. And at this point I may quote—it speaks for itself—an opinion about crystal-gazing expressed in a lecture which Sir Oliver has sent me, and by which he may, therefore, be assumed to stand. 'It is possible that the clairvoyant is responding to some unknown world-mind of which he forms a part.' Similarly, when I suggested to [a believer in telepathy] that the brain was the organ of mind, and that before one was qualified to experiment or to express opinions upon the action of that organ, he must study its structure and action in health, must observe it in gross disease and in hysteria, and must then study it for at least three months in a lunatic asylum, he asked, 'Can you say that the brain is the only organ of mind?' Well, of course, I can not. Neither can I say that there may not be some obscure corner of the universe wherein the law of gravitation does not act. But if facts were laid before me which suggested some defiance of established law, I should attempt to find some simpler explanation before I was prepared to recant my belief in that law. So in dealing with the occult we must follow Sir William Hamilton's Law of Parsimony and seek for the simplest explanation, which is the explanation that does not contradict ascertained knowledge, before saying that the brain is not the only organ of mind or that gravitation does not act everywhere.

"The most successful experiments recorded were made by Professor Sedgwick in 1889. To these, as crucial, my attention has been specially directed. The 'percipients' were hypnotized and guessed numbers at which the 'agent,' Mr. Smith [the hypnotizer] was gazing. When the two were in the same room, the results were 131 successes out of 644; when in different rooms, 9 successes out of 228. The figures chosen ranged between 10 and 90, and a success was counted whether the figures were given in the right order or reversed. The results are far above probability when the two were in the same room. Having carefully studied the account of the experiment, with the conditions as far as they are stated, and with the accompanying conversation, I record my opinion that these experiments prove nothing. I am not going to consider here the possible explanations—such as unconscious whispering, etc.—of the results. I can only say that I believe the Society for Psychical Research has not established telepathy as an experimental fact; that, even if it be a fact, the society can not hope to prove it until its members have completed courses in a psycho-physiological laboratory [and that means some years in simpler laboratory work first]; and that, meanwhile, it is more than doubtful whether they are not fostering credulity and superstition."

A MOSQUITO WAR AT SUEZ.

THAT warfare against the mosquito may be successful, if it is waged thoroughly and relentlessly, seems to be shown by the results attained on the Isthmus of Suez, where the Canal Company has been trying for several months to exterminate the insects. A contributor to *Cosmos* says of this isthmian mosquito-war:

"A special service has been organized for the purpose. All cisterns have been given a thin coating of oil, which prevents the mosquitoes from breeding; and all marshes and ditches where stagnant water might accumulate have been drained. At the same time medicine has been distributed which, by curing the fever, diminishes the poisoned sources whence the mosquitoes obtain their virus.

"Owing to this, since last December the number of cases of fever has sensibly diminished from month to month, as compared with the numbers in corresponding months of previous years.

"These operations have gone on for only a few months, and, of course, the *anopheles* has not completely disappeared; but the examination of specimens captured for this purpose shows that none were infected, which is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that the number of malarial patients has been reduced by proper medical treatment.

"The oiling of the cisterns and the active surveillance of all the places where the mosquitoes can breed have had another happy result—the *anopheles* are not the only ones that have suffered; these measures have also caused the *culex* to disappear so completely that even in the hottest days of the season it has not been necessary to use mosquito nets.

"The month of August is the malarial season at Ismaila, and only after this period can we tell whether the efforts that have been made are fully successful. It is to be hoped that they are.

"Besides the immense advantage that will be gained for the region itself, this experiment will show what can be done in this line and with what chances of success. A war of the same kind is being waged in Havana, but we do not yet know its results."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Experiments on Electric Fish.—It is well known that certain fishes exhibit peculiar electrical phenomena of muscles, nerves, and heart, which have given them the name of electric fishes. These have the power of giving electrical shocks from specially constructed and living electrical batteries. Our knowledge of their properties has recently been increased by measurements made with a very sensitive galvanometer by an English scientist, Professor McKendrick. Says *The Scientific American* in a descriptive note:

"There are in all about fifty known species of fishes that possess these electrical organs, but only the electrical properties of five or six have been studied in detail. The best known are various species of torpedo, belonging to the skate family, found in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas; the gymnotus, an eel found in

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the region of the Orinoco in South America; the malapterurus, the raash or thunderer fish, of the Arabs, a native of the Nile, the Niger, Senegal, and other African rivers, and various species of skate found in the seas around Great Britain. The electrical fishes do not belong to any one class or group—some are found in fresh water, while others inhabit the sea. They possess two distinct types of electrical organs. One closely relates in structure to muscle, as found in the torpedo, gymnotus, and skate, while the other presents more of the characters of the structure of a secreting gland, as illustrated by the electric organ of the thunderer-fish. Both types are built upon a vast number of microscopical elements, each of which is supplied with a nerve-fiber. These nerve-fibers come from large nerves that originate in the nerve-centers, brain, or spinal cord, and in these centers are found special large nerve-cells, with which the nerve-fibers of the electric organs are connected, and from which they spring. Yet the electricity is not generated in the electric centers, and conveyed by the electric nerves to the electric organ, but it is generated in the electric organ itself. It is only produced, however, so as to give a shock when set in action by nervous impulses transmitted to it from the electric centers by the electric nerves. According to Professor McKendrick, there are few departments of physiological science in which can be found a more striking example of organic adaptiveness than in the construction of the electric fishes. In these animals there are specialized organs for the production of electricity on an economical basis far surpassing anything yet contrived by man. The organs are either modified muscles or modified glands, structures which in all animals manifest electrical properties. The problem, however, of the evolution of electric organs is the same as that confronting us when we trace the growth in the animal world of any organ of sense, or, for that matter, of any organ in the body. Whether they are merely the result of mechanical causality or otherwise, Professor McKendrick contends is too abstruse a problem for the supply of a conclusive explanation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SOME twenty years ago, when Dr. Langley invented his 'bolometer,'" says *The Engineer*, "the instrument was able to measure temperature to about one hundred-thousandth of a degree. Since then during fifteen years of constant advance, latterly associated with a great improvement of the adjuncts, particularly of the galvanometer, at the hands of Mr. C. G. Abbot, this has been brought to measure somewhat less than one hundred-millionth of a degree, and this almost infinitesimal amount is distinguished with readiness and precision."

"THE theory that iron must be cleaned to a white surface before being painted does not seem tenable," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "The thin coat of black oxid, formed after rolling, is itself a valuable protection, being the most permanent form of iron oxid, and even when the iron is tinted brown with rust, it is not clear why the paint which would protect the iron from rusting will not in like manner prevent the rust from progressing, excepting, of course, where the rust is so thick as to prevent adhesion of the paint to the iron. Where the sand-blast is used, it is necessary to paint at once to prevent corrosion."

"ONE of the interesting phases of recent progress in engineering is in the rapid increase in the use of concrete and in the intimate association of it with steel in construction," says *The American Machinist*. "At Los Angeles, Cal., a large concrete-steel chimney has recently been erected, which is 180 feet high above the base and 15 feet in diameter outside and 11 feet inside. The chimney was erected entirely by means of a scaffolding built inside as it ascended. The cement is reinforced throughout by cold twisted steel rods, both horizontal and vertical, entirely embedded in it. Other chimneys have been erected in different parts of the country, and concrete-steel bridges and buildings also are now frequently heard of."

"THE St. Louis Exposition is to have a unique floral clock," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "This mammoth clock will be installed on the side of the hill north of the Agricultural Building. The dial will be a flower-bed 120 feet in diameter. The minute hand will be 60 feet long, and the ring at the end, which will be fastened to the machinery, will be 8 feet in diameter, large enough to support 12 men easily. A hundred persons might promenade on this hand without interfering with the movements of the timepiece. The minute-hand will move 5 feet every minute. The clock machinery will be in an adjacent building. The flower-bed will be a masterpiece of the florist's art. The entire dial will be a flower-bed, and the numerals marking the various hours will be 15 feet in length, and made of bright-colored coleus, a foliage plant with bright-colored leaves that grows dense and may be pruned and kept symmetrical without danger of impairing its growth. In a broad circle, surrounding the dial, will be twelve flower-beds, one opposite each hour, each 2 feet wide and 15 feet long. These collections will represent various flowers, but each will be so selected that the blossom is open at the particular hour it represents and at no other. In this way both the hands of the clock and the flowers will tell the time of day. At night the whole vast timepiece will be illuminated with 2,000 incandescent lights."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "ETHIOPIAN MOVEMENT" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ONE of the most notable religious movements of modern times is reported from South Africa, where native Christians are struggling to establish an autonomous church, freed from all foreign control. This "Ethiopian movement" (the name was suggested by Acts viii. 27) has been investigated by Dr. Merensky, an eminent German missionary writer, and from his article on the subject in the *Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift* (Berlin, Nos. 6 and 7) we glean the following facts:

In the beginning of the nineties Protestant mission work in South Africa was in a very prosperous and harmonious condition, the number of native Christians from the Cape to Zambesi being at least half a million. During recent years, however, considerable dissension has been caused by the agitation for an 'Ethiopian Church,' which has now led to a secession of native helpers, a rebellion against European missionaries and church control, and the organization of a strictly national African church. Dissatisfaction of the native helpers with their social status is believed to have been the chief factor in the revolt. These helpers were superior in education and culture to the rank and file of their own people, and were in many respects doing the same work as was being done by the whites. Yet on account of their color, descent, and language they were denied equality with the whites both in the direction of the churches and in matters involving financial remuneration. In addition, the mission societies began to show unwillingness to increase the number of native helpers, and as much as possible restricted the powers and prerogatives of these men. Even those who were ordained were denied rights enjoyed by the ordained white and foreign workers, and their influence counted for but little in the synodical conventions and conferences.

It is against this condition of affairs that the Ethiopian church movement is directed. Its earliest beginnings date back as far as 1882, when a Wesleyan evangelist in Tembuland, named Pile, declared his independence of foreign control. He was followed some years later by a worker of the Berlin Mission Society in Southern Transvaal, who managed to erect a church costing some eight thousand dollars, collected from his followers. Another leader was a Wesleyan helper who rebelled because his annual salary was only about four hundred dollars. These men gave the movement the name 'Ethiopian,' as the term 'Africander' was already used to designate the whites born in South Africa, and they began a native crusade against the 'imported' Christianity of Europe and America.

But it has only been in the last few years, especially since the Boer war, that the agitation has assumed large and dangerous proportions, chiefly through the brilliant leadership of the Rev. James Dwane. This born leader of men belongs to the Goika tribe, and was at one time a mighty Kafir warrior. Born in 1848, he became in 1875 an evangelist in the service of the Wesleyan Church. In 1881 he was ordained, and his great gifts induced his ecclesiastical superiors to send him to England in 1894. He attracted a great deal of attention at church gatherings and conventions, and returned to Africa with liberal collections of money. Unwilling to continue any longer in a subordinate relation, he at once headed a movement for church independence, winning his fellow natives largely through his social and political program, which really signified a national movement against the whites. In the interests of his propaganda he visited America and sought a closer union with the African Methodist Church, and even organized an African Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Turner went to Africa to investigate, and at the time of his departure in 1898 the "South African Episcopal Church" included 65 pastors and 73 congregations, with a membership of 10,800 adults, of whom some 4,000 had come from the Wesleyan missions, 1,000 from the Scotch, 1,000 from the Episcopal, and 400 from other Protestant missions. Later Dwane made a second trip to America, chiefly for funds; but his restless ambition not finding sufficient encouragement, he persuaded the South African Church to sever all connection with the American church and to become the "Ethiopian Order of the English Established Church." The secession was marked by bitter agitation and disputes.

The whole movement is regarded as a phase of the larger strug-

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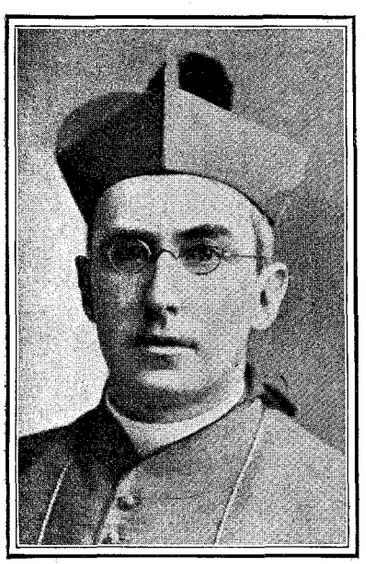
gle for supremacy between the whites and the blacks in South Africa. As the blacks outnumber the whites more than five to one, the end of church controversies is certainly not yet at hand, and conditions would seem to favor the further spread of the Ethiopian church movement. Director Horcus, of the German Hermannsburg Mission Society, writes in the *Missionsblatt*, published by that association:

"Far more dangerous than the external destruction of the South African churches by the recent war has been the internal disruption resulting from it and from other causes, chief among which is the so-called 'Ethiopian church' movement, which makes itself felt particularly in vacant congregations and mission-fields. It is actuated by a false and fatal hope of national independence, and its purpose is to tyrannize over the missionaries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S SUCCESSOR.

THE Right Rev. Francis Bourne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, London, has been chosen to succeed the late Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster. "The appointment of Dr. Bourne," observes the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.), "was not altogether unexpected. For the last two years public opinion had steadily pointed to him as likely some day to fill the position made illustrious by the lives and labors of three great cardinals." The same paper continues:

"The youngest member of the hierarchy, he has been a bishop for seven years, and tho only forty-two years of age, Bishop Bourne brings to Westminster the reputation of a great administrator. The circumstances of his early life, which caused him to spend a considerable time in France, and his subsequent training in Paris and Louvain, while they left him intimately familiar with the conditions of ecclesiastical life in France and Belgium, also served to make the French language almost as familiar to him as his own. Certainly those who heard his sermon during the celebrations at Arles some years ago know that he can preach as effectively in one language as in the other. But perhaps it is to his descent from a line of successful civil servants that we must look for the secret of that habit of work and concentration of effort which have been among the distinguishing notes of his career. . . . Let the past speak for the promise of the future. The great seminary at Wonersh, St. Augustine's House at Walworth, the new establishment at Clapham, the affiliation to the Institut Catholique of Paris, the constant stream of promising students to the Procure in Rome—all tell of the way in which Bishop Bourne has ruled his diocese. Whether or not they mean that a new spirit is brooding over the face of the waters, at least they show that so far our new archbishop has not been guided by any rigid conservatism. And beyond and above these considerations we have the fact that at an age when, specially in the ecclesiastical career, men are accustomed to look for qualities rather than for achievements Bishop Bourne has been called by the wisdom of the Holy See to fill the highest position in the English church. Finally, our new archbishop comes to us with what to the readers of *The Tablet* will be the best of all possible recommendations—the fact that he held a high place in the regard and esteem of his great predecessor."



THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS BOURNE,
Archbishop-Designate of Westminster.

GROWING RADICALISM OF ENGLISH CHURCHMEN.

DURING the past year several bitter theological controversies have been precipitated within the Church of England by the radical utterances of prominent churchmen. It is only necessary to recall in this connection the Dean of Ripon's address on "Natural Christianity" and Canon Cheyne's "heresies" in Biblical criticism. The impression has been conveyed that these and similar offenders against church orthodoxy occupy a comparatively isolated position and exert but little influence. But in the opinion of at least one Anglican clergyman, the Rev. John Verschoyle, the "liberal movement" in the Church of England is a strong and growing factor in the religious world, and one that will have to be reckoned with. Mr. Verschoyle thinks that recent church controversies have only served to display "the decrepitude of the attacking party," and he states that "the assailants of liberalism get no support from the orthodox critics and teachers who represent the learning and power of the church." He says further (in *The Contemporary Review*, August):

"Churchmen may be reminded that the gross personalities which characterize ultra-orthodox controversialists to-day are alien not only to true Christianity, but to the best traditions of the Anglican Church. A Pauline σωφροσύνη and ἐπιείκεια are the marks of representative Anglican controversy from Hooker to Lightfoot. This Anglican liberalism and breadth of view, this absence of narrowness, which only the most superficial can mistake for absence of earnestness, is specially a characteristic of the broad-church school of thought and is well exemplified in their writings, not least in the patience and forbearance with which they have met the offensive imputations of their ultra-orthodox assailants. There is an assumption constantly made that the broad-church school no longer exists, and yet all the evidence I have adduced goes to prove that it really is all but in possession of the field. Every man, for instance, on the chapter of Westminster is more or less markedly of this school. None of them are unworthy of a tradition that includes the noblest ornaments of the national church from Hooker and Butler to Westcott, a great continuous tradition of reason, learning, and sound judgment, combined with seriousness and reverence. The broad-church school is not a party, but an influence which permeates men and society insensibly, and is forwarded from time to time by bold utterances, like Bishop Gore's on inspiration in 'Lux Mundi,' like Dean Fremantle's on the virgin birth, and bold actions like that of Dean Robinson in his recent readjustment of the Christian hymn, better known as the Athanasian Creed, in the services at Westminster Abbey, to suit the ethical development and spiritual needs of worshipers in the twentieth century."

Mr. Verschoyle proceeds to examine what may be termed the ethical position of Dean Fremantle and others of the radical school. Is it right, it has been asked, that clergymen who deny or explain away the literal and grammatical sense of parts of the creeds and articles should remain in their official positions and enjoy their emoluments while teaching opinions intended to alter the general view of the church? To this question Mr. Verschoyle unhesitatingly gives an affirmative answer. It is not too much to say, he thinks, that "all schools of thought in the church are compelled, by the progress of knowledge, Biblical and secular, since the articles and the prayer-book were imposed, to a subscription that claims the right to infuse the old words with new meaning." He continues:

"I will now briefly examine the Apostles' Creed as a fair example of the changes the new knowledge has brought, which sufficiently dispose of the theory of immutable dogma. It is with regard to a part of this Creed that the attack on the honesty of Dean Fremantle's position and the honesty of the position of Dr. Rashdall, Canon Cheyne, and the rest of the advanced liberal clergy is most vigorously pressed, so that one might suppose that every clergyman recited it in the natural sense it bore when it was framed. As a matter of fact, it may be safely said that no well-educated clergyman or well-informed layman recites it in the sense it bore fifty years ago. Take, for example, the words 'Maker of

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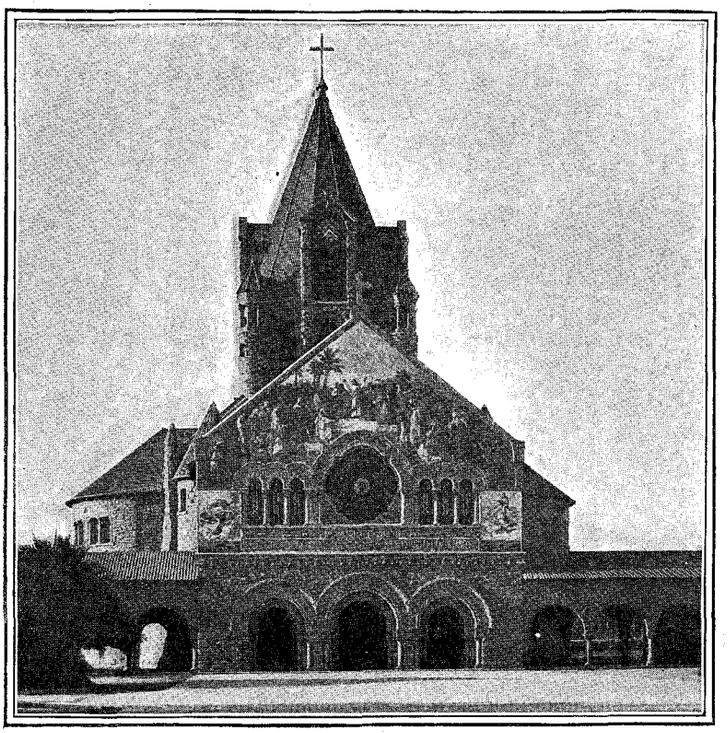
heaven and earth.' The great majority of educated clergymen who recited these words fifty years ago gave a certain definite sense to them, believing that the 'making' was a making out of nothing and was the work of six days of normal duration. Do any of them believe that now? Has no new meaning been infused into the words by the progress of physical science and the general acceptance of the doctrine of evolution? Again, has not 'He descended into hell' changed its meaning at all since the framers of the Creed believed in the theory of a compact with Satan and a ransom, in pursuance of which the descent took place?

"Has not 'He ascended into heaven' lost for many clergy of all schools of thought its original literal and local meaning, which has given place to a truer spiritual meaning? This is Bishop Westcott's teaching:

"The change which Christ revealed by the Ascension was not a change of place but a change of state, not local but spiritual. ['Revelation of the Risen Lord.']

The old literal meaning no doubt survives in large numbers of simple believers, a fact which illustrates the inevitable necessity for freedom by the wide differences of meaning that are put into the same words by sincere believers in varying stages of mental development and knowledge. Does any one at all take literally in the undoubted natural sense, 'Sitteth at the right hand of God,' except people who accept the statement from a standpoint of pure anthropomorphism, to lose which indeed would be as great a shock to some simple folk as we learn from Cassian it was to the monk Serapion? Indeed it is very difficult even for deep religious thinkers to divest themselves of the anthropomorphic association of the deeply loved and deeply true similes of Fatherhood or Kingship, a general testimony of human experience to the need of an anthropomorphic God which is not without its evidential value in considering the great central doctrine of the Incarnation. 'From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.' The coming and the judging are very differently understood by equally orthodox Christians. Finally, 'the resurrection of the body' is no longer thought of, at any rate by educated churchmen, as the regathering and return from the grave of the actual particles of matter committed to it."



THE LELAND STANFORD MEMORIAL CHURCH, PALO ALTO, CAL.

The picture occupying the upper portion of the façade represents the Ascension. The two medallions are conventional pieces representing allegorical figures in classical style. The whole is in mosaic and was made in Italy.

Other examples are cited to show the extent to which new meaning has been infused into old creeds and formulas, and we are told in conclusion:

"The truth is that old formulas must either become completely obsolete and be laid aside, or, if reverence for the men who framed them and the men who used them in the past, and affection for the words themselves with their associations, induce us to retain them, they must, owing to the progress of knowledge, inevitably change their meaning. The minds of those who recite the old words bring their meaning unconsciously or consciously into accordance with the condition of the knowledge they possess. . . . What the liberal clergy contend for is simply that the freedom of criticism already admitted by the church with regard to the Bible should be extended to the creeds. To recognize and admit this principle with regard to the creeds would be to admit (as in regard to the Bible) that there are parts of the creeds of supreme importance, and parts of minor importance and minor authority, and that in these minor parts great diversity of opinion is permissible. As God the Father, Christ himself, his spirit and his teaching, are the supreme element in the Bible, so are they in the creeds, and just as we admit the inferior value and inferior authority of the minor elements in the Bible, admitting even a large human element capable of error, so in the creeds. To deny this is to estimate the inspiration of the creeds as superior to the inspiration of the Bible, which is contrary to the formularies of the Church of England, and would, I think, scarcely be maintained by any considerable body of churchmen."

THE "MOST BEAUTIFUL CHURCH IN AMERICA."

THE accompanying illustration shows the front of the recently completed Leland Stanford Memorial Church, at Palo Alto, Cal. This beautiful building stands on the campus of the Stanford University, and is regarded as a unique example of American church architecture. Says Mr. J. L. Harbour, in *The Christian Endeavor World* (September 3):

"It has required four years of constant work to erect the church Mrs. Stanford has built to the memory of her husband. The most skilled architects in California, the most skilled decorative artists in both America and Europe, and the most notable sculptors and workers in mosaics in Italy have been called upon to help erect and embellish this beautiful temple of worship.

"Mrs. Stanford has chosen to keep the cost of the church a secret, but it is certain that it has cost at least six hundred thousand dollars.

"The carvings, the marble statuary, and the exquisitely beautiful stained-glass windows representing John, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, David, Elias, Moses, Samuel, and Isaiah, represent a great outlay, and are the finest in the world.

"The ceiling of the church is seventy feet above the floor, which is of the richest Moorish tiling. There are forty-seven stained glass windows, and a great many beautifully carved arches and columns. It is said that the cost of the mosaic decorations in the church has been about one hundred thousand dollars.

"Of course the plans for the music in a church like this have been carefully considered, and there is in the church one of the finest organs in the world, and there are seats in the choir-loft for one hundred and fifty singers. The organ has three thousand pipes and forty-six stops, and it has the most beautiful front ever placed on an organ.

"The pulpit is of richly carved stone, and the altar is a block of Carrara marble upon the face of which has been carved a bas-relief of Rubens's 'The Entombment.'

"There is back of the altar a wonderful representation of the 'Last Supper' in rich mosaics, which is a copy of the original in the Sistine Chapel at Rome."

In brief, the Leland Stanford Memorial Church is believed to be the "most beautiful church in America," while some go so far as to say that there is not a more artistically beautiful church building in the world.

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THE CHURCH AS A PROMOTER.

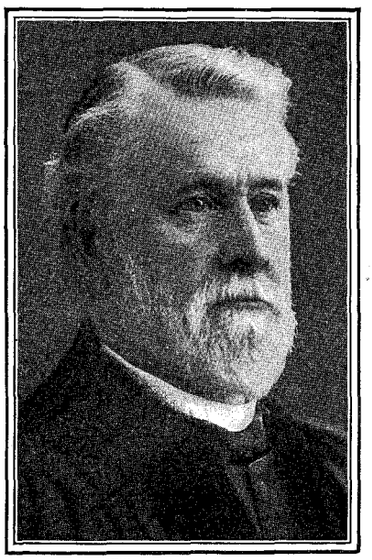
THAT the church of to-day especially needs and should cultivate the *inventive* spirit is the line of argument pursued by the New York *Independent* in a recent suggestive editorial. "One of the functions of the church," it says, "is to discover new duties, to develop new and startling extensions of old ethical principles, to apply them and to teach them to the world as a whole. In business circles the man who fills this office is called the promoter." It continues:

"What the promoter is in the business world the church is in the ethical world. It has been and should always be the pioneer, the inventor. By the church aggressive we mean, of course, that minority, that very small minority, which, led by religious zeal, undertakes tasks which seem to the world foolishness—for the first few hundred years. That any persons should devote their lives to the care of the sick and the permanently disabled; that buildings should be erected where the blind, the deaf, and the insane were housed and treated; that defenseless women and children should be given a protecting refuge; that the criminal should find sanctuary; all these appeared very strange and vain proceedings when they were novelties. Now every civilized state provides for them on an elaborate and expensive scale as part of its ordinary duties. Asylums and hospitals, reformatories, and humane prisons, all such were started by a few men of aspiration and inspiration in the face of ridicule and contempt, but are now maintained as a matter of course by ordinary men with no higher ideals than the average. Numerous fraternal and benevolent societies, composed and controlled sometimes by men who are not at all religious, are doing very efficiently the kind of work which once was confined to those of exceptionally altruistic nature. The church is not designed to do all the good work of the world, but merely to show how it should be done, and the more it can get out of those not in sympathy with its newer and higher ideals the better. The greatest captains of war and industry have been those who could get others to do most of what they wanted done.

"It is not merely in religious matters that the church has been the leader. The world laughed at the church for centuries because it hoarded books and wasted the time of those devoted to its service in copying and studying the writings of the Greeks and Romans. Instead of cultivating the ancient and honorable profession of fighting, these deluded creatures illuminated manuscripts, painted churches, and composed music. But finally, when the time came, art, music, and architecture burst from the monastic cell as a butterfly from its chrysalis, spreading its beautiful wings in the open. Schools and colleges are now supported by all the people. Everybody, whether fond of reading or not, recognizes the usefulness of printing-houses and libraries. Once it was only the fanatical missionary who took any interest in barbarous races, who took down their language, observed their customs, and preserved their primitive mythology. Now we have bureaus of ethnology and societies devoted to the study of folk-lore. It was the church which first recorded and regulated marriage; now it is done by the state. Even our form of representative government, with its unique harmonizing of unity and adaptability is a gift from canon law to civil law.

"The church has often fiercely objected to this taking over by other organizations of its peculiar functions, just when they become most profitable and fashionable, but this protest was wrong and useless as well. Ideas can not be patented and no form of trust can monopolize good deeds. The church must not object to rivals, nor expend much energy in getting credit for what it has done, but must go on conquering new fields, and so prove its reason for existence.

"For the church as a leader there is more demand than ever; for the church as a follower there is no vacancy. As a duplicator, as a drag, the church looks sadly out of place; but a church with imagination, with ideals, will make its own place. The moral world is not finite; there are always new lands, new continents, to discover. The world will not listen to a church which has only platitudes to teach; truths which everybody accepts, however little they may practise them. The living church must have its school of prophets as well as its caste of priests."



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PROF. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS, OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

DR. BRIGGS'S REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO CATHOLICISM.

WHAT is generally conceded to be a very remarkable article occupies the first place in the current issue of *The American Journal of Theology* (Chicago). It is entitled "Catholic—The Name and the Thing," and appears over the signature of Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Dr. Briggs, as is well known, was "read out" of the Presbyterian Church for heresy some years ago, and is now a member of the Protestant Episcopal body. He is admittedly one of the most learned of American Protestant theologians; *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Rom. Cath.) recently termed him "perhaps the foremost scholar among non-Catholic clergymen in this country." In the article under review, Dr. Briggs pays such marked deference to Roman Catholicism as to lead to serious discussion regarding his motive and future intentions. "Will Dr. Briggs bring up in the Catholic Church?" asks the New York *Sun*. "Judging from his views," replies *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston, Rom. Cath.), "he certainly deserves that blessing."

Dr. Briggs endeavors to prove by historical arguments that the name "Catholic"—"one of the great words of Christianity, ripe with historic meaning, and pregnant with all important consequences"—has always stood for three essential things: (1) the vital unity of the church in Christ; (2) the geographical unity of the church extending throughout the world; (3) the historical unity of the church in apostolic tradition. His conclusion is that the Roman Catholic Church comes nearer than any other church to the possession of this triple unity. He writes:

"1. The Apostles' Creed is essentially a Roman symbol. . . . .

"2. It was in Rome that the canon of HolyScripture first began to be fixed; and the Roman canon gradually became the norm for the entire church.

"3. The list of bishops with the doctrine of apostolic succession appears historically first in the Roman church.

"4. The Roman constitution became the norm even for Oriental churches.

"5. There can be no doubt that to the Roman church of the second century was assigned in some sense the primacy in the Christian church. This was due to the fact that it was in the capital of the Roman empire that Christians from all parts of the world resorted thither; and it became in this way cosmopolitan, the most truly representative of all churches, the whole church, as it were, in miniature. Rome was the center of the struggle of Christianity against imperial Rome. . . . It was also in Rome that the chief victories were won over Gnosticism, over Marcion, and later over the Montanists and the Donatists. To Rome all parties appealed for her opinion in matters of controversy. Rome thus became the citadel of genuine Christianity. It was at Rome that the Christian institutions received their richest and strongest development, and the Christian life had the largest scope for its activity in all the various manifestations of holy love, and the severest tests of its reality and power."

There can be no doubt, continues Dr. Briggs, that "the Roman Catholic Church of our day is the heir by unbroken descent to the Roman Catholic Church of the second century, and that it is justi-

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fied in using the name 'Catholic' as the name of the church, as well as the name 'Roman.'" Furthermore:

"Rome was the martyr church above all others. In her the two chief apostles, Peter and Paul, suffered with a great multitude from all lands in the dreadful blood-bath of Nero, which is the undertone of the book of Revelation. In her Ignatius of Antioch, Clement, Hippolytus, Justin, and a host of Christian heroes suffered and died for the faith. In her St. Cecilia, St. Agnes, and a multitude of matrons and virgins offered up themselves in loving sacrifice to Christ. The Roman church has its foundations in martyrs' blood, and this more than anything else makes her pre-eminent and perpetuates her preeminence. In Rome one feels close to the martyrs, in touch with original Christianity. If only the Roman church had maintained her preeminence in love, no one would ever have denied her primacy. If she had been content to follow the master as the servant of all the churches, she would have easily ruled them all. But when she began to substitute legal constitutions and physical force for the moral influence of love, she erred from the fundamental catholic principle. But what other church can cast the stone at her for this fault? It is a common fault of them all. If only Rome would renew her first love, the reunion of the Catholic Church would be assured."

Taking up the claims to catholicity made by other churches, and in especial by the Church of England, Dr. Briggs says:

"Geographical unity has been lost by the Protestant churches—by the Church of England more than any other; for the Church of England is so strictly a national church that she is confined to the Anglo-Saxon race. She not only has no communion with the Roman Catholic Church, but she also has no communion with the sister national churches. . . . The Reformed or Presbyterian churches have always made more of catholicity in its geographical form than the Church of England. One looks in vain in the 'Articles of Religion' for any conception of a catholic church. But in the Westminster Confession it is very prominent. . . . The Westminster divines conceived of an ecumenical council of Reformed churches. Their chief purpose was to reform the Church of England in accordance with the teachings of Holy Scripture and the example of the best Reformed churches of the Continent, and to enter into closer union and fellowship with them. But the Church of England held aloof, content to be simply a national church."

If we would be catholic, adds Dr. Briggs in conclusion, we can not become catholic by merely calling ourselves by that name:

"Unless the name corresponds with the thing, it is a sham, and it is a shame. Many earnest Christians, not only Anglicans, but men of every name and denomination of Christians, are under the influence of a catholic reaction and are sincerely desirous of being truly catholic, and especially of regaining the catholic unity of the church. When we have regained the thing, then we may with propriety call ourselves by the name. . . . The greatest movement now going on in the world is the catholic reaction; it is too great a movement to be guided or controlled by any leadership. God's Holy Spirit is breaking the way for the revival, the recatholization and reunion of Christendom in holy love."

"Camillus," a staff writer on *The Catholic News* (New York), comments on Dr. Briggs's article as follows:

"Many earnest Christians, Dr. Briggs says, are sincerely desirous of being truly catholic, and especially of regaining the catholic unity of the church. And certainly the doctor himself is one of the earnest seekers. Why does he not courageously take the next step in the path of irrefragable logic along which he has thus far gone? Why not secure an indisputable title to the coveted name of catholic by becoming a member of the church which, according to his own showing, had it from the beginning and possesses it to-day? Surely Dr. Briggs will see, if he only prays '*Domine fac ut videam*,' that if hers is the apostolicity and unity of the true faith, this heritage can not be possessed by those who contradict and defy her. 'If only the Roman church had maintained her preeminence in love, no one would ever have denied her primacy,' plaintively writes the doctor. 'If only Rome would renew her first love, the reunion of the catholic world would be complete,' he continues. But how can Rome deny herself, and betray the deposit committed to her care? Let Dr. Briggs but be courageous, and when he turns to the City of Peace he will find awaiting him a mother's love to bid him welcome home."

OUR MISSIONARY INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

THE present crisis in Turkish affairs affects American religious interests to an extent that is not generally realized even in this country. According to an estimate presented to President Roosevelt last winter, no less than six and a half millions of dollars are invested in American educational and religious properties in Turkey. The figures are recalled by Vladimir Tsanoff, a writer in the Boston *Transcript* (September 2), who goes on to say:

"Not only are these holdings extensive, but they are long established. Nearly a century has elapsed since devoted bands of American missionaries began to leave the shores of New England for the wilds of Asia Minor. In that inhospitable country they carried with them the blessings of the printing-press, the blessings of school and the Gospel. It is too late now for America to disown the self-sacrifices of a century. It is too late to disown the brave missionaries whose work has redeemed Christianity in Turkey. All over the Orient the name 'American' has a living, breathing, stirring significance which it exercises nowhere else. . . .

"Wholly apart from any abstract question of liberty, the vast American missions in the Turkish Empire are an absolute necessity there, because for many parts of Armenia and Syria the American schools supply all the schooling that exists. The Syrian Protestant College at the very city of Beirut has an influence extending a thousand miles. If Harvard University may be named a national necessity, then the college at Beirut is ten times a necessity, for there is no other of the kind. And the same is true of nearly a dozen American colleges widely apart, scattered over a huge territory, with their attendant network of American missionary schools. The Turks do not make provision for the study of anything except the Koran. They do not allow the enslaved Christians to open schools of their own; it remains, therefore, for these missionaries from Europe and America to provide schools. And they have a huge territory to cover. The Euphrates College at Harpoot, which the Turks tried to set fire to a short while ago, has some 1,100 students in its collegiate and preparatory departments. The colleges at Aintab, Marsovan, the Central Turkey College, the recently organized 'American College' at Smyrna, the famous Robert College overlooking the fortresses of the Bosporus, all these and others with their attendant common schools, represent a field of work at which devoted missionaries have toiled for nearly a century, with increasing success, and with immeasurable beneficence. Aside from their cash value of six and a half million dollars (multiply ten times to appreciate the Oriental standard of money), these American missions have received not far from twenty million dollars' current expenses since the beginning of the work. Even if the commercial and political elements of the country neglected to protect these vast interests, it would be the duty of public-spirited citizens to champion them. They represent to the world, when the time comes for a final judgment, the largest single contribution of the country to a cause from which it could never hope for the slightest material return, in a remote corner of the earth. America could not afford to repudiate this signal contribution of her own to the cause of Christianity and civilization. The institutions which she has founded she must protect."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

TURKEY, BULGARIA, AND THE BALKANS.

EUROPEAN intervention in the Balkans can not be avoided, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and it is to be hoped that the intervention, when it comes, will be accompanied or preceded by as little bloodshed as possible. The truth is, asserts the *Kölnische Zeitung*, that the Government of the Sultan has been misrepresented to the world, and that a misinformed public opinion is precipitating a crisis which is not necessitated by the actual state of affairs. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) continues to suspect Russia of trifling with the situation in the interest of her own world policy. But the *Zeit* (Vienna) defends Russia, and argues that there is too much of a tendency to malign that Power. The Paris *Temps*, always friendly to Russia, is of opinion that the course of history is the unfortunate factor, adding:

"Europe knows well that it will not rid itself of the Balkan problem by closing its ears and its eyes at a time when every day —and at this moment—Turks are slaughtering hundreds of human beings. The victims do not permit their own destruction without uttering cries of anguish. The cowardly hope based upon their silence must be abandoned. Besides, ever since the treaty of Berlin Europe has been unable to be rid of the Balkan problem. When we reflect upon the Congress of Berlin in the light of the events that have transpired in recent years and which are still transpiring, it is amazing that men—intelligent beings endowed with hearts and with minds or thought to be so—should have imagined that they were accomplishing through the treaty of Berlin a serious, solid, and honorable work.

"It is all very well for Europe to have endured for centuries the accident of history which placed the Turks on the hither side of the Bosporus. But that Europe, when another accident of history is correcting, or practically so, the former accident, should say to the populations freed from the yoke: 'Your joy is unfounded. We are to place you under the very slavery in which you lived before the war'—this passes the understanding. When the diplomatists of the Congress of Berlin restored to the Turks what the Turks had lost, did they imagine that a rule that had been detestable before would become excellent or even supportable henceforth? It is possible, after all, for the most pretentious and most serious diplomacy is often frivolous and inadequate.

"Or it may be that the authors of the Treaty of Berlin sought only to satisfy—without thinking of consequences and without looking very far—a spirit of fierce greed and immoral duplicity."

Europe at large is responsible for the situation now existing in the Balkans, "a situation which has enabled the revolutionary element in Bulgaria to attain enormous influence, and which, occasioned by the ever-present anxiety to weaken Turkey, has provoked difficulties almost insurmountable." Thus the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). The London *News* is of opinion that Great Britain "has no right to support any action which leaves the Turk responsible for government in Macedonia." A writer in *The St. James's Gazette* (London), whose local knowledge is extensive and who has studied the situation on the spot, concludes:

"Every fresh piece of news that comes to hand tends to confirm the view that the issue in the Macedonian provinces can only be determined by a Balkan war. What will be the outcome of such a war it is not my present purpose to discuss; that it will, in every detail, be grim and bloody, ruthless and hard fought, without quarter on either side, no person who has even slight knowledge of the Turk and the Bulgar—who after all is said and done are but children of the same indomitable race—will for one moment question. The outcome must inevitably and fatally be Turkey's loss; but that it will be Bulgaria's gain is altogether another matter.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

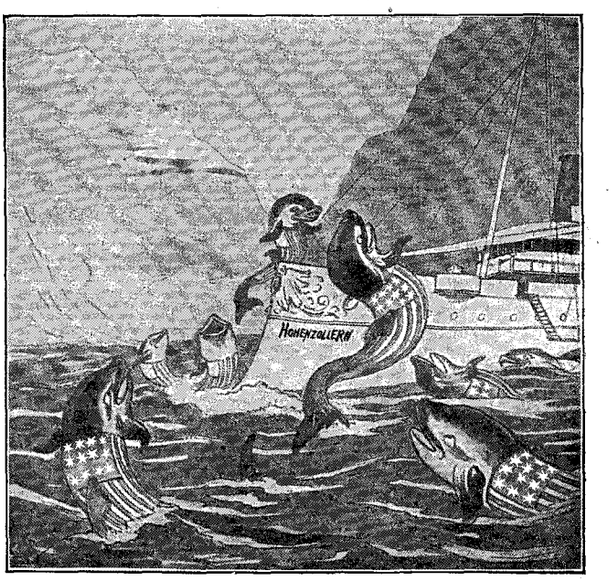
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Emperor-King, failed to induce the eminent Magyar publicist, Dr. Ladislas de Lukacs, to undertake the formation of a Hungarian ministry. It was a counsel of despair, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "As things are now, Magyar nationalism is under no necessity of permitting any government to take the helm before its own demands have been satisfied. The opposition has overthrown two ministries in six weeks, compelled the withdrawal of an army bill to which it objected, and brought about a complete suspension of the work of carrying on the government." In the light of such events, an article on constitutional government in Hungary, published in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), from the pen of Lionel G. Robinson, has peculiar timeliness. He says:

"The Hungarian Diet or Parliament has undergone certain

THE HYDRA OF SOCIALISM.

WILLIAM.—"Shall I present the sword or the olive-branch?"
—*La Caricature* (Paris).



EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FAVORITE SPORT.

Hooking the Porpoise of American Plutocracy.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

DIVERSION AND DISTRACTION OF AN EMPEROR.

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changes in its constitution as recently as 1885. It now consists of two houses, that of the Deputies (Kepviselöház) and that of the Magnates (Förendiház). Parliament is summoned by the king for a period of five years, but its sittings may be suspended or the body dissolved at any time, subject to the following restrictions: It must be called together again within three months after its dissolution, and even after a shorter delay should the budget of the following year not have been voted. Parliament shares with the king all legislative authority: the right to initiate legislation, altho shared with the king, rests wholly, in accordance with ancient custom, with the Chamber of Deputies. In like manner the limits of the royal prerogative are as much restricted by the legislature at the present time as they were in the Middle Ages. The king can only act through his ministers, and since 1848 any minister can be impeached by a simple majority of the Lower House (1) for acts involving the independence of the kingdom, the rights guaranteed by the constitution of individual liberty or the rights of property, (2) for any act of fraud or malversation of public funds, and (3) for any wilful refusal to enforce the law or to maintain public tranquillity. The court before which a minister is tried is composed of twelve members of the Upper House elected by ballot, and the king's power of pardon can only be exercised in the event of a general amnesty.

"The House of Magnates can reject bills sent up from the Lower House, but can not originate legislation. . . . . .

"The House of Magnates, like our own Upper House [of Lords], has not specific limit in actual numbers, and its constitution has undergone very few changes since its original establishment. It comprises seventeen members of the royal family; nineteen great officers of state, including the presidents of both royal courts of appeal; thirty-three Roman Catholic diocesan bishops, including seven of the Greek Catholic Church; nine of the Orthodox Greek Church; and six representatives each, lay or clerical, of the Lutheran and Calvinist faiths; and one for the Unitarians, a body of about 60,000 persons, chiefly located in Transylvania and presided over by a bishop. It is, however, from the hereditary aristocracy that the House of Magnates is chiefly recruited. The existing rights of such families as had once sat in the Upper House were confirmed in 1885, subject, however, to the provision that the land tax paid by them should amount to three thousand florins [$1,200] per annum. The number actually holding seats is 234. In addition to these the king may create fifty life peers, but not more than four in any one year. At the present time these number forty-six, and there are also twenty-five others, nominated by the magnates before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1885, who retain their places for life notwithstanding the fact that the amount paid by them in direct taxes falls short of that required by the new law. Lastly, there are three delegates from the Croatian Diet. Thus the full strength of the Upper House is 389, of whom all, except the officers of state and the bishops, are eligible for election as deputies—their rights thereupon to sit as magnates fall into abeyance, but are not forfeited.

"The Chamber of Deputies consists of 453 members, of whom forty are representatives of the provincial Diet of Croatia. This country possessing full autonomy with regard to internal affairs, public education and worship, administration of law and justice, etc., the deputies take no part in the debates and voting, except when the house is dealing with matters relating to the whole of the states making up the kingdom of St. Stephen, such as military legislation, finance, taxation, railway and postal services, and matters affecting the relations between Austria and Hungary. No question can be raised in the Hungarian chamber as to the validity of the election of the Croat delegates, who are responsible solely to their own Diet."

The existing crisis grows out of the relations which subsist, or which it is desired should subsist, between the two halves of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. They have reference to foreign affairs, including the diplomatic and consular services; the army and navy; and the control of the expenses required for these branches of the dual government. It is the language question in the army, as is well known, which affords the burning issue of the hour. The Magyars want among other things Hungarian used in commands to the troops. We quote from the English writer already named:

"The three ministers common to the two countries are those for Foreign Affairs, War (the Navy being a department of the Army), and Finance, the last named having merely to appropriate to their several uses the sums paid over by the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Finance. In order, however, to subject the common ministers to constitutional control, the law of 1867 decided upon the principle of the 'delegations.' These are composed of sixty members of each of the two parliaments—forty from each Lower and twenty from each Upper House—elected by their respective colleagues—and summoned to meet alternately in Austria and at Budapest. The two delegations do not sit together, but deliberate apart and vote separately. In the event of conflicting resolutions being passed by the two bodies, committees are appointed by each with the view to coming to an understanding, and it is only in the very rare event of this failing that the two delegations are brought together to vote, and in this case the most elaborate arrangements are made to insure the presence of an equal number of voters from each section. The object of this vote is not to obtain a net majority of the two delegations, which would be fatal to the idea of the distinct sovereignty of each state, but to ascertain the extent of the majority in each, and to deduce therefrom the strongest expression of the national will.

"These delegations therefore are, properly speaking, only channels of communication. Their competency to deal with matters common to the two countries is limited to a parliamentary control of the 'common' ministers, to the apportionment of the sums voted by the regular parliaments at Vienna and Budapest, and to the fixing of the sums required for similar services in the following year for the common budget. In the last case the amounts having received 'the approval' of the king, the quota to be contributed by Hungary is included in the domestic budget of that country. The Hungarian Diet can not alter any of the amounts in the common budget, but it can refuse to indorse the whole quota if it should consider that the delegations had exceeded their powers.

"To make this position more intelligible it is important to realize what influence the Hungarian Government and Parliament bring to bear upon matters common to the dual kingdom. The Hungarian President of the Council [Prime Minister] is coresponsible with the Austrian Minister for the general direction of foreign and military affairs, but only to the Hungarian Diet, which is competent to pass on these matters resolutions which may affect the Hungarian ministry. Moreover, as the Hungarian Minister of Finance is presumed to have collaborated with his Austrian colleague on matters concerning the common budget, his action is liable to review and criticism in the Hungarian Parliament. On the other hand, the common ministers have no right or power to intervene or exercise influence in matters which concern either Austria or Hungary exclusively.

"In like manner, there is no common organ of legislative or executive authority, but only the simultaneous exercise of the lower of two bodies as expressed through the action of the common ministry. The members of this common ministry are not 'Ministers of the Empire,' as they are frequently described, even in Austria, but they are the ministers equally of the Emperor of Austria and of the King of Hungary, acting in cooperation with his majesty, when simultaneously exercising his double prerogative. In like manner, there is no territory which can be accurately described as Austro-Hungarian, as was recently shown on the occasion of delimiting the Rumanian frontier, and similarly an Austro-Hungarian citizen is a contradiction of terms, for he can not obtain the rights of one country without divesting himself of those of the other."

The storm-center at present, however, is the Hungarian Parliament itself. This body nearly always gains the victory in the perpetual struggles with the Austrian half of the monarchy, because, as the London *Times* puts it, the Hungarian ministers can, as a rule, rely upon the united support of all factions in the disputes with Austria. This is not the case in Austria, where racial feuds take precedence of every other issue. As for the Hungarian Chamber, its turbulent insistence upon the point at issue prompts a pessimistic article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) from the pen of General Stefan Türr, who says:

"Dark clouds hang over Hungary. There is no authoritative statesman, no sage of the Fatherland, like Deàk, who was so well able to rein in the irreconcilable centralizers in Vienna. The Hungarian statesman, Count Andràssy, the younger, has lately undertaken to enlighten the rulers of the Austrian government on

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the subject of the legitimate aspirations of the Hungarian state, but there is reason to conjecture that his father would have spoken more severely and with more effect. The extreme element has a guide in the person of the younger Kossuth, but it does not permit him to lead. Were the old Kossuth the counselor, the struggle with Austria would perhaps be conducted with greater energy. But the elder Kossuth would have been careful to avoid injury to Hungary herself, and to avoid destroying the basis and the prestige of parliamentary institutions in the country. In the new conflict with centralization it is essential to await the appearance of a guiding star, and to refrain from driving the Hungarian ship of state upon a sand-bank.

"The wisdom of the fathers is certainly lacking in us Hungarians of to-day. And if the present meaningless and purposeless obstruction is to continue, we shall rush into an abyss. But in the end some sort of restraint will have to be practised, for the iron law of nature will not tolerate an aching void. The former Premier, M. von Szell, notwithstanding his liberality of view, was unable to put an end to the obstruction. Having no wish to cut the Gordian knot, he resigned. Then a practised administrator was sought as premier. But he, too, learned from experience that he could not depend upon his own party. It is an open secret that in Hungary a government can be conducted on antinational lines only by means of force and corruption. Even these means are not longer possible for long. So the conciliating Count Khuen-Hedevary was entrusted with the office of Premier. He sought an understanding with all parties, caused the withdrawal of the objectionable army bill to ease the ship of state, and sought to be circumspect. . . . But the government of Austria had got an idea too late.

"Continuation of the present state of affairs can only injure Austria and can do little good to Hungary. The two halves of the Hapsburg monarchy must depend upon each other, mutually sustain each other, bring their interests into harmony."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S NEW SATRAPY.

RUSSIA'S latest step in the Far East—the creation of a special viceroy for the hotly contested region there—marks "the consummation of the Manchurian drama," declares the London *Daily News*. The limitation of the powers of the new functionary to civil affairs reveals, according to the same authority, "humor which will be appreciated in the United States," while the remaining features of the affair are thus interpreted:

"He [the newly created viceroy] will be responsible for public order, and will be in command of the Russian fleet in the Far East. The viceroy owes allegiance to the Czar only, and will be instructed, not by the Chinese ministries, but by a special department of state at St. Petersburg. He is authorized to negotiate with foreign Powers, in the name of Manchuria; and his discretion is to be unfettered by the regular bureaucracy of Russia. Of the character of the diplomatic procedure which has culminated in this defiant ultimatum, it is unnecessary to say more than that the duplicity has been Gilbertian. But the subterfuges ought not to have deceived any one who watched Russia's tremendous preparations for a final coup. The time for resisting her was long ago, when the British war-ships evacuated Port Arthur, if, that is, we approve of resisting her at all. Now it is obviously too late for us to involve ourselves in war. At the same time, the irritation of Japan is very natural, tho it is generally believed that the crisis is over for the present. Russia should be cautious, however, when tempted to extend her conquests beyond the border of Korea."

Vice-Admiral Alexeieff, who is the first viceroy named under the decree, will be a tremendous personage, according to the London *Standard*. "He will exercise a kind of civil and military dictatorship of a very much more effective character than the limited authority hitherto held by the governor-general under the Minister of War." This suggests the following considerations:

"The question naturally arises why these extensive powers should be granted at the present juncture. The step undoubtedly reveals the interest taken by the Russian Government in the port of Dalny, which has virtually superseded Vladivostok as the terminus of the Trans-Continental Railway system, and the naval base in the Far East. It is believed that some ten million sterling are to be spent on the works at Dalny, which will be one of the strongest fortresses in the world. The province that contains this costly outlet for Russian troops and trade into the 'warm water' of the gulf of Pe-chi-li must be a special object of solicitude. Perhaps the fact that formally it is not Russian territory at all, but is nominally held on a lease which China may determine after twenty years, is hardly worth mentioning. Nobody supposes that Kwang-Tung will ever be evacuated. It is different with Manchuria, which Russia is still under a pledge to restore to China. Only a few weeks ago the United States Government were officially informed that the occupation of the province will cease in the autumn. We shall discover in due course what exactly is the construction laid by Russian diplomacy on this pledge. The retrocession of a semi-civilized province is always a difficult process, and it is conceivable that special difficulties may arise just as the time comes for withdrawal. Some apprehensive persons may think that the creation of the new viceroyalty is a sign that such difficulties are looked for. The appointment of a dictator with plenary powers may seem ominously like preparation for a conflict in which land and sea forces, as well as the civil administration, will be exposed to a strain of the utmost severity. The pessimistic imagination may even infer that trouble is anticipated in connection with the Manchurian question itself. For ourselves, we prefer to think that the engagement to withdraw will be loyally carried out. If it is not, compensation will assuredly be required by the states specially interested in maintaining the equilibrium of affairs in Eastern Asia. It is not to be supposed that either Great Britain or Japan will allow Manchuria to be incorporated into the Russian viceroyalty, without demanding an equivalent for so flagrant a violation of Chinese territorial integrity."

The situation that now presents itself affords to that well-known organ of the German Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), an opportunity to expound the historical philosophy of things. Thus:

"The expansion policy of the two rival nations, Great Britain and Russia, must be sought in the century-old past. The press eastward, where Russia is concerned, dates from the year 1579, when Jermak with his Cossacks went across the Urals, and later handed over the territory conquered by him—which he could not hold himself—to Ivan the Terrible. The Russian Czars date their supremacy in Siberia from this event. The two Turkish wars under Catharine II. founded Russian interests in the European Orient. They proved the inauguration of succeeding struggles, of which the ultimate aim is possession of Constantinople, still the inward wish of Russian Jingoism.

"What Great Britain has done to stem the tide of Russian invasion throughout the East is recorded in the pages of history. The state of things at present teaches us that Russia has triumphed over the British effort at impediment. The two rivals now confront each other in relative positions that it is not difficult to estimate. Great Britain has left to her little more of a part to play than that of a defender. Great Britain can derive small comfort from the certainty that her rival will astutely profit from every weakness of the opposing forces to complete her invasion of the forbidden regions.

"That the recent events in East Asia have taken Great Britain completely by surprise is scarcely to be assumed. There could be no delusion in London regarding the true nature of Russian plans. Hence there was no alternative but to throw impediments in the way of those Russian plans. The object of the alliance of Great Britain with Japan was thus easy to perceive. It was concluded at a time when serious differences threatened between Russia and Japan over Korea. The terms of the treaty stipulated that any alteration of existing territorial status would be prevented upon a basis of mutual interest, from which Japan was at liberty to assume that in the event of war she could rely upon the aid of Great Britain. Subsequent events proved that Japan could detect no sympathy in her friend for an adventurous policy. It was suggested in Tokyo that a good understanding be arrived at with Russia on the subject of Korea. Mutual differences thereupon became subjects regarding which silence was maintained. Russian measures regarding Manchuria concerned Japan only to the extent that her trade interests were involved. Those commercial interests could only gain in the end through any further closing of the disputed region to the rest of the world. Hence the recent decree of the

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Czar regarding a viceroy in the Far East did not cause Japan any concern. Indeed, to one understanding the situation—and Japan must be placed in that category—it was a clear gain. The St. Petersburg Government merely stated in precise terms what has long since been well understood. It set up a form of government for Eastern Asia that is separate from the government of the rest of Russia. The extensive powers entrusted to Vice-Admiral Alexeieff have really been exercised by that personage ever since the time of the uprisings in China. The event is, of course, not without significance, taken in connection with everything else, for a sort of East Asian colonial empire with an independent polity has been set up, for which the cabinet at St. Petersburg is not directly responsible. The exceptional position of Vice-Admiral Alexeieff has been made more definite by the fact that the northern region of the Amur district bounding Manchuria has been placed under his jurisdiction."

Reverting to the personal side of the subject, the Paris *Figaro* asserts that Vice-Admiral Alexeieff, the head of the newly established satrapy, is a very competent administrator. He is sixty years old, vigorous, and thoroughly experienced in regard to Asiatic conditions. He has seen much service in Pacific waters and was once in command of the naval division of the Black Sea. "But he did not long fill this post, for at the time of the events consequent upon the Boxer insurrection, necessitating, as they did, the intervention of the Powers, the Czar turned to him to take command of the troops in Kwang-Tung as well as of the naval force in the Pacific. The viceroyalty is well placed in the hands of Vice-Admiral Alexeieff."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

NOW that the friendliness of feeling between France and Great Britain—a phenomenon of wide-reaching import to every European Power—has become the admitted peliminary to something very like a mutual understanding, voices of detraction begin to be heard here and there. The clerical press of France is warmly opposed to such a development as a Franco-British compact, whatever its nature may be. Such a compact would inure to the disadvantage of the republic, it is contended. The conventional, non-clerical view of the coming together of the two Powers is expressed in the following quotation from *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), a British organ:

"The situation must be altered when two of the most important Powers in Europe, which have previously been on bad terms with one another, come to the conclusion that there is nothing to prevent their living in amity. The moment this conclusion is reached each of the two finds it less necessary than before to seek for support elsewhere. England is no longer compelled to sacrifice her interests in order to win the good graces of Germany; and France in the same way is free from the necessity of humbly following in the train of Russia. Thus the old grouping of Powers is by the very nature of the facts greatly weakened. That is not all. The drawing together of England and France was preceded by a drawing together of France and Italy. Consequently there emerges the possibility of an entirely new grouping, namely, a grouping of England, France, and Italy against any Power that may be inclined to oppose the common interests of these three. Who that Power may be it would be useless at the moment to speculate, but this at any rate is clear, that, if an Anglo-Franco-Italian group were to come into being, both Germany and Russia would find their powers of dominating the policy of Europe considerably curtailed."

But the objections to the coming together of France and Great Britain are stated, from the clerical point of view, in an elaborate article just published by the *Correspondant* (Paris). It declares:

"Great Britain needs rest and recuperation. For that reason she has bettered the situation of Ireland. For that reason she tries to draw nearer to ourselves. The other reasons are the immense commerce established between the two nations, the numerous points of contact between her colonies and our own, and the hope she cherishes of obtaining reductions of naval expenditure. She is certain of being able to keep the immense naval lead she has over ourselves and the other Powers. The inertia, the weakness, the irresolution of French policy have several times permitted audacious and far-seeing statesmen to gather for the advantage of England fruits of which we sowed the seed. These statesmen willingly treat us on a footing of equality by giving up to us the fraction of the course of a river of which they control the mouth sufficiently to determine its passage. But when profound politicians of this type are asked what the pretended advantages conceded to the other side amount to, they talk of miles of sand handed over to us, letting it become evident that the transaction was an advantage solely to themselves.

"The British are practical people. They see far and clearly. We French pursue, with little enough success, a policy of sentiment. We are adhering to this policy still. As birds let themselves be trapped with lime, we let ourselves be caught with sounding words. Like the Athenians of old, we are hypnotized by a rounded period. A well-told fable transports us. A bad cause eloquently pleaded charms us, seduces us, sometimes even persuades us. Yet there are facts which carry their teachings. We should be wrong not to bear that in mind. Thus, we dug the Suez Canal, but Great Britain takes possession of it. At least she commands its mouths and controls its course. She says the passage is indispensable to her to protect the route to India.

"Let this 'toil for the benefit of others' cease to be the rule henceforth. Talleyrand, Guizot, Napoleon III., sought the alliance of Great Britain. Napoleon I. was not misled. He aimed to break the power of Britain, and he lost his conquests and his crown in the struggle. On the present occasion there is no question of alliance, but merely of a coming together. It is sought to substitute arbitration for war whenever possible. For that matter, no nation is eager for war, but every nation desires to be ready for it. With modern means of destruction, war would involve such ruin not only to the vanquished, but to the victor, that rulers are striving to maintain universal peace, without at the same time laying aside their armaments or stopping the construction of fleets. With like purpose, it is sought to stay the partial outbreaks here and there in the Balkans. A general conflagration is to be avoided, for it is to be dreaded.

"Many advances have been made to us, and it would not become us to repulse those who come with the olive branch in their hands. But if possible let us avoid falling into the errors of the past. No rhetorical fustian. Let us not play the part of the befooled. Let us sign no more protocols of renunciation in regard to regions in which each of the signatories feels the liveliest interest. Let us negotiate on an ascertained basis. Let us accept arbitration only for particular cases. Above all, let us not lose sight of the fact that prudence is the mother of safety, and—let us beware."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THREE OF A KIND.—"Of the great Powers, there are but three whose position obliges them to have a world policy in the true sense," remarks the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). "Those three Powers are Great Britain, Russia, and latterly the United States."

GERMAN SOCIALISM.—The danger to German institutions from the growth of Social-Democracy has become so great, thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, that measures of the most extreme character would be justified in dealing with the situation. It anticipates embarrassment to German world policy as one outcome of the empire's internal Socialist "crisis."

PASSING OF THE HUMBERTS.—"The greatest swindle of a century has ended in the infliction upon Madame Humbert and upon her husband the same terrible sentence—five years' rigorous confinement," says the London *News*. "Romain Daurignac, brother of 'the divine Therese,' and Émile, his brother, must serve three years and two years respectively of the same *réclusion*. Up to the last instant the villain in this monstrous drama of fraud maintained her marvelous attitude of criminal make-belief. She did not flinch for an instant, and her last act before disappearing from public view was to embrace the husband whose name she has dishonored, and whose person she pretended to adore."

MR. JOHN HAY.—Of the Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt the London *Spectator* says: "Those who have watched his public career and have known him personally will, we venture to think, say that his ruling qualities are serenity, firmness, a high sense of honor as well as of public duty, and a wide knowledge of men and affairs. Without a trace of the bully or the blusterer in his composition, he is never awed, not merely by other men, for that kind of courage is not uncommon, but also never 'awed by rumor,' by circumstances, or by the creation of bogeys of one kind or another. . . . Yet like the able and high-minded President in whose Administration he holds so preeminent a place, his serenity of temper never degenerates into cynicism or indifference. His mental attitude is as far as possible from that of the man who thinks that nothing matters."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A LEISURELY NOVELIST.

HIS DAUGHTER FIRST. By Arthur Sherburn Hardy. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 349 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton & Mifflin Company.

NEARLY a quarter of a century has elapsed between the appearance of Mr. Hardy's first novel, "But Yet a Woman," and this his latest venture in the same line; yet the resemblances are more noticeable than the differences. Mr. Hardy has not been a prolific writer. Some years intervened between his first story and "The Wind of Destiny," a rather longer period between that and "Passe Rose," and a longer still between the latter and "His Daughter First."

His stories are all essentially the work of a cultured man of the world, of the detached yet sympathetic looker-on at life, of the trained raconteur rather than the one forced to dramatic display from inward propulsion. His novels make delightful reading. They exhale a condensed, vital force, and are "chock" full of knowledge of life, especially that of the upper social circles of America and Europe, as leisurely observed by one to whom their portals open without the trouble of a "sesame" or other cabalistic formula.

Yet to thoroughly enjoy Mr. Hardy's novels calls perhaps for more or less of the same sort of knowledge on the reader's part. Young readers who speed with zest through the works of the typically "smart" novelists of America and England to-day might need more or less pushing from their elders as an incentive for a real enjoyment of his stories. From this, however, let it not be inferred that the present story is dull. On the contrary, it is bright, incisive, witty; with the wit that comes from the trained ability mentally to con differences of character in people who, on the surface, may seem monotonously alike.

In power of emotional display there is a difference between the first and last novel. She who proved herself "But Yet a Woman" gave way to the human floodgates with more natural self-surrender than marks the widow of thirty-five and the widower some years older who largely sustain the love interest of the present tale. She who proves herself the heroine *par excellence*, however, at the end is the man's daughter, whose bare twenty years of life-experience enables her to fool them all. The girl is a subtly conceived and ably depicted specimen of a certain type of enviably placed American girl, and the man she loves an equally well-presented type of the present-day Wall Street soldier of fortune, or, rather, young freebooter of finance.

Mr. Hardy, moreover, shows himself a master in presenting—without offensive insistence—those elusive distinctions in social grades felt by the older stock of well-placed Americans, who, while far removed from snobs, hold together in loyalty to their order more faithfully than do the crowned heads of Europe. In this respect his Mrs. Frazer of the story proves herself to be what the small boys dub "a brick."

"J. P. M.'S" POSTHUMOUS NOVEL.

THE CONQUERING OF KATE. By J. P. Mowbray. Boards, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 315 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is with a certain sense of disappointment that one closes "The Conquering of Kate." J. P. Mowbray, whose real name was Andrew C. Wheeler, made his first reputation under the pseudonym of "Nym Crinkle," a name well known to all the journalistic world of a few years ago. Then "Nym Crinkle" disappeared, and after a time a certain "J. P. M." began writing delightful books—"The Journey to Nature," "The Making of a Country Home," "Tangled up in Beulah-land." He also contributed brilliant essays in criticism to various magazines, full of insight and incisive humor. There have been few parallels to Mr. Wheeler's achievement: after having made himself famous under one name, to allow his literary self to die and to be fast achieving a second reputation which was outstripping the first. "Nym Crinkle" was a writer of clever and quotable stuff, but not of the kind which makes for an enduring reputation; while "J. P. M." built on a solid foundation.

"The Conquering of Kate" was published after its author's death. It was supposed to be his best piece of work, and the beginning is of the highest excellence. The feminine point of view toward business matters has never been more humorously or delightfully portrayed. The description of the three Bussey ladies is equally charming. The book proceeds along its pleasant, sunshiny way evenly and delightfully. The conversations between John Burt and Kate Bussey are a trifle stilted. In endeavoring to reproduce an atmosphere of thirty years ago the author rather exaggerates the formality of the period; and one feels oneself back in Colonial times rather than in the late sixties. But suddenly the atmosphere of the book changes. From the entrance on the scene of Kate's objectionable *fiancé*, it seems almost as if the story were written by a different person. We are suddenly jerked rudely from the tranquil attitude of mind the story had given us; there are storms and unpleasant doings; the *fiancé* is really unnecessarily objectionable and finally melodramatic. A shooting, a dramatic denunciation of the murderer, a death by heart disease follow one another.

One asks why these things should be, and the only answer is that this clever and brilliant writer had succumbed to the old plot convention. There had to be a climax, there had to be in the slang of the day "something doing," so the objectionable Englishmen were sacrificed on the altar of this fetish, which has, in books, caused so many accidents and sudden deaths, and along with him were sacrificed old Judge Heckshent and his son, as well as a charming story.

"The Conquering of Kate" is undoubtedly far above the average of the novels of the moment. It is an interesting book, full of subtle charm, as are all of "J. P. M.'s," but the latter part has rather the air of being hastily written. It is difficult to imagine a man with Mr. Wheeler's humor referring to his heroine as a "psychic creation." Apparently this author of two incarnations had two selves. There are lapses in this otherwise excellent piece of work that can be accounted for only on the theory that his right hand did not know what his left did.

AN AMERICAN KNOCKS AT THE GATES OF OXFORD.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF OXFORD. By Laurence Hutton. Illustrated from drawings by Herbert Railton. Cloth, 12mo, 5½ x 8 in., 274 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WHEN Laurence Hutton goes a-landmarking Oxford-way, no sooner does he pass the gates of "All Souls" or "Balliol," "Magdalen" or "Oriole," than his Princetonian bent of mind resents good-humoredly that "ignorance of Oxford" which is phenomenally Oxford's, and to which he presently contrives to impart an amusing turn that his reader will enjoy. The college annals are apt to dwell upon the names and the doings of men who *made* history, rather than of those who wrote it—founders, prelates, politicians, rather than those more or less disheveled fellows whose turn and trick it was to contrive "Familiar Quotations" with the help of a cannikin and a pipe. The gentleman from Princeton does not fail in due acknowledgment of the long-suffering patience and politeness of the "surprised authorities," who try to answer all his questions kindly, while wondering in their languid way "what he wants to know for." Why should he concern himself about the college ways of the "Judicious Hooker"? And what imaginable interest can be supposed to stir the bosom of any live American boy for the freaks or the fate of the author of "Sandford and Merton," and the didactic stupidities of "Mr. Barlow"? But Mr. Hutton easily demonstrates that Thomas Day, who made himself responsible for the virtuous monstrosities of "Sandford and Merton," was perhaps the most diverting landmark in English literature. "He lived sparingly, drank nothing stronger than water, and gave all his pocket-money to the poor." Being a philosopher, he set about building a wife for himself, "to order," as it were—selecting a poor girl of twelve from an orphan asylum for his experiment, and proceeding to educate her, physically, mentally, and morally, "upon philosophical principles." But she screamed, and kept on screaming; so, to compose her nerves and train her in self-control, he fired pistols at her legs, and dropped melted sealing-wax down her back; but she only went on screaming, and expressing herself disrespectfully concerning philosophy and useful knowledge, so that her disheartened trainer had no choice but to marry her to another man who was not so particular, "and try to wish them well."

It is by the careful observation of such interesting cases as this that our judicious Landmarker is led to the conclusion that "the cream of Oxford's academic society" has been not unjustly described as "intellectual, but not intelligent." He perceives that it includes not a few erudite persons who, while they may know all about the dative case and the birds of Aristophanes, may be inadequately informed concerning the Dreyfus case, or the sparrows in their backyard.

Altho, without the author's assurance, the reader will not doubt that this sympathetic study was undertaken by our Princetonian in an impressively serious way, and that "there was, in its inception, no thought of frivolity"; nevertheless, to the reader, no less than to the author, the "deadly parallel" will present itself with insistence. The author has even his misgivings lest the result may prove a somewhat disrespectful tho entirely sympathetic series of views of Oxford, old and new, "set down for the benefit of the college men of to-day, who study everything, from football to physics; who attempt everything, from golf to geometry—on the Western side of the Atlantic."

Imagine Jowett, of Balliol, student, fellow, tutor, professor, master, in his time—especially Jowett of the round jacket and the turned-down collar, the "juvenile" Jowett, with the pretty-girlish looks and the gentle, shy manner—"that middle-aged cherub, that little downy owl," with "a genius for friendship"—imagine such a funny bird fluttering down into Yale campus the day after an intercollegiate football match—a Raffaelle cherub, "with nothing to sit down on," among the roaring undergraduates!

Apropos of the sudden and unpremeditated departure of Walter Savage Landor from "Trinity," it is a notable and inspiring array that

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we find of men of letters who have left Oxford without taking their degrees: among them, Evelyn and Davenant and Seldon, Sir Walter Raleigh and Gibbon and Dick Steele, Beaumont and Shenstone and Calverly, Herbert of Cherbury and Jeffrey and Shelley, Sir Philip Sidney and De Quincey and Dr. Johnson.

A NEW AUTHOR OF PROMISE.

THE CHAMELEON. By James Weber Linn. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 418 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE writer of this strong novel called it "The Chameleon" because Francis Bradford had qualities akin to a chameleon's. This little lizard is supposed to feed on air, and to borrow his complexion from his environment. Mr. Linn has taken a character which all of us know and which most of us are, in varying measure. Bradford says in a confession to Father Clarges: "You've always known I wasn't—well, not quite certain about the truth."

To delineate a character like this with consistent analysis and convincingly, and yet make him the hero(?) of a novel, is a task bristling with difficulties. Mr. Linn who apparently is one of these live writers the West is sprouting with at present, has produced a work of considerable merit. His characters are sharp-cut and actual, and his style is full of dash, vigor, and individuality. There is plenty of incident, spiced with "our own brand" of humor.

Bradford's mother, when she died, left him a letter which he was to read at the beginning of his professional career. Five years later this is what the voice of his mother spoke, from the grave, about his father: "There were two things that never let him rest. He always wondered what people were thinking about him, and he always hoped they were praising him. . . . It was this insincerity which made us both unhappy. When one is really insincere, what is there left in life? . . . He was never real. He did what seemed to him dramatically right to do, and his intuition was so true and fine that nearly every one approved of everything he did. . . . Some men, he used to tell me, saw through the veil he hung up, but no woman ever did except myself, and he said that was because almost all women were afflicted with the same fault."

Bradford is the true son of his father, and it is a stroke of destiny that makes him love and marry a girl even more enamored of truth than was his mother. Here is the tragedy of the story: because the lies and acting of the young fellow, who has many fine qualities, do little or no harm, as acts, but wreck a noble girl's love by reason of the principle involved and the temperament which are back of them. Mr. Linn is more than moderately successful in dealing with this delicate complication, tho he has not that grasp which in George Eliot's novels makes a moment's deflection from principle take on the weight of import of a Greek tragedy.

The character of Murdoch, the Western pickle-maker, who had piled up ten millions before his fortieth year, is most effectively drawn, while the subtler one of Father Clarges, if not as adequately projected, is yet splendidly conceived. The latter was a great football player at Yale; he is the rector of the highest kind of Episcopal church in Carfax, St. Hilda's. It is a question whether the general reader will appraise him justly, and that he should fail to do so is somewhat the author's fault. It is the same with Amy, the heroine, a strong, genuine, undeveloped girl. One is almost tempted to say that Mr. Linn's conception of a character exceeds his capacity to handle it.

The novel is one that is well worth while, both as a recreation and as a study. It is strong, ably written, "different" from the rank and file of contemporary fiction, and is thoroughly American in its tone.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL ESSAYS AND LOVE.

JOHN PERCYFIELD. By C. Hanford Henderson. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 382 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. HENDERSON gives as sub-title to this book, "The Anatomy of Cheerfulness." Perhaps the twelve chapters might more accurately be styled "The Philosophy of Contentedness." Tho it is cast in the form of an autobiography, and may even be classed as a love-story, it is actually the very tranquil, gentlemanly reflections of a young man who is willing to do his thinking aloud. He is in love with a young woman whose boy-lover he was some fifteen years before. Margaret is an unobtrusive influence all through the book, and there is a minimum of action. It will not be damaging to the story's interest for us to say that after these years Margaret and her mamma come to Europe, where Percyfield chances upon them; the mamma dies and he marries Margaret and brings her back to America, where they settle down in the old family place near Philadelphia, bent on doing lovely sociological things.

The charm of these essays—for they seem more like that than anything else—is almost entirely in the quiet, well-bred, reposeful, and witty way in which Mr. Percyfield expresses himself. Mr. Henderson's style is on the verge of preciosity and yet it has the air of elegant simplicity. At times there is a feminine tang to his thought, or his phrasing of it, as, for instance, when he speaks of "my dear Matthew Arnold."

John Percyfield is remarkably psychic and clairvoyant, and is favored by strange ghostly visitants at night. There is a woman in Switzerland who helps him to learn the piano by fixing her thoughts on him during the hour from eleven to twelve at night, when he practised. Here is a good passage as an example of Mr. Henderson's style:

"The Puritan blood in me that comes from my grandfather Marston made me feel a little guilty at finding life so sweet. It is a curious tendency. And all the time there was a sort of double consciousness. I knew perfectly well in my heart that happiness is not a pension fund to be dealt out in driblets to widows and orphans, but a magnificent contagion. The more you have of it, the more you may have. It is very catching. With Margaret and the Châtelaine I am simply my happy self, and after all, that is the highest compliment you can pay a body."

There is a great deal of pleasure afforded by John Percyfield's well-bred, humorous, delicate, and yet courageous decortication of mind and heart. The trend of style to-day is toward the rugged, the modern American, in tone and expression. The Récamier Cream of this gentle son of Penn's city is conservative of a delicacy in the soul's complexion which is apt to get roughed off.

MELLIFLUOUS MUSINGS OF A WAYFARER.

EXITS AND ENTRANCES. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Cloth 5½ x 8 in., 375 pp. Price, $1.25. Lothrop Publishing Company.

EVEN in these days, when everybody has been everywhere, a wayfarer with more fancy than Baedecker in his kit may rivet interest by his impressions of foreign spots, to which he imparts as much as he withdraws. Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard has already shown in his "South Sea Idylls" with what intimate tenderness he can reveal the clime which not only environed him but stole into his heart. In his recently published volume, "Exits and Entrances," he deals of other various neighborhoods with kindred felicity. He also recalls with hearty appreciation several gifted souls whom he has known and cared for: George Eliot, Charles Kingsley, Robert Louis Stevenson, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and Joaquin Miller.

Mr. Stoddard in these indolently discursive reminiscences has a bouquet like old wine of fine body and fruity soul. His style is soothingly attuned to just such ruminations. It is pellucid, and purls along like a gurgling brook whose crystal course takes its color and character from that o'er which it flows. Finished, its pleasantly academic quality is safeguarded against stiffness or dogmatic enforcement by the most genial humor and a blithe resilience of sentiment which at times rises to the dignity of the emotional.

How well he responds to the subtle key of a scene and its accessories is notably brought home to one in "An Arabian Night." He passed it with a greater than Haroun Al-Raschid; for he and a friend passed it together as solitary guests of him "who sleeps at Philæ." The boat and its party had gone on and left the two seekers after emotion on that island oasis of the Nile, the pensive moon beaming upon its feathery palms and upon the grave, to human eyes unknown, of Osiris. Mr. Stoddard is painter here as well as poet.

He likewise makes vivid transcription of days in Jerusalem, Rome, Naples, Honolulu, California, and London. One of the sketches, "A Fair Anonymous," despite its historic circumstantiality, seems a flight of fancy. It is a gem whose prismatic color might bear diffusion through a three-volumed romance. How charming his sojourn in Rome, despite his *naïf* profession of dislike for "The Eternal City"! Ensconced in a quaint architectural eyrie, he runs across a *passée* but still charming woman lodger, the survival of a once brilliant primadonna, who caroled her way through the Americas in ante-bellum days—Biscaccianti. To the majority even the name is strange; but those who, like Stoddard, heard the beflounced and becrinolined little creature warble in the days of her footlight triumphs in the United States will feel a melancholy delight in the glimpse afforded them of "Bisky" snatched up in the arms of her stalwart soldier son, who would skip around the room with this maternal treasure, as an antidote to the "blues." It should have been an effective one for both of them.

In his estimate of brother literary celebrities, Mr. Stoddard is a generously appreciative, tho just, critic. He knew familiarly Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller in their pin-feather days, and assisted at their births as lights in the writing world. In his interview with George Eliot, he recalls to an age slightly forgetful of that great but ponderous novelist the seriousness with which she took herself. Altho Mr. Stoddard gives no date for the interview, it was after "Daniel Deronda" had been published—in other words, at the end of her career as novelist, and she and George Lewes were living in cerebral connubiality at The Priory, North Bank. Many will be surprised at a note sounded in the impression of the lady received by Mr. Stoddard. "With her, it seemed as if the tides had all come in, as if she had weathered the ultimate storm; as if the circumstance and not desire had swept her apart from her kind and left her isolated, the unrivaled mistress of all passionless existence."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Christopher Columbus; His Life, His Work; His Remains."—John Boyd Thacher. Volume II. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Marion Harland's Complete Cook Book." (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.)

"Place and Power."—Ellen T. Fowler. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"That Betty."—Harriet Prescott Spofford. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.)

Historic Highways of America." Vol. VII.—"Portage Paths."—Archer B. Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.)

"Honor Dalton."—Frances Campbell Sparhawk. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"The Curse of Caste."—N. J. W. Le Cato. (Walker-Ellerson Publishing Company, New York.)

"The Criminal Classes."—D. R. Miller. (United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, O., $1.)

"Algonquin Indian Tales."—Egerton R. Young. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"An April Princess."—Constance Smedley. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Yellow Crayon."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Dodd, Mead & Co, $1.50.)

"The Sherrods."—George B. McCutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Consumption, a Curable and Preventable Disease."—Lawrence Flick. (David McKay, Philadelphia, $1.)

"The Hasheesh Eater."—Fritz Hugh Ludlow. (S. G. Raines Company, New York, $1.50.)

"Eleanor Dayton."—Nathaniel Stephenson. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"The House on the Sands."—Charles Marriott. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"The Great Encyclical Letters of Pope Leo XIII." (Benziger Brothers, New York, $2 net.)

"Mazzini."—Louis J. Rosenberg. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, $0.50.)

"Character Reading."—Mrs. Symes. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, O., $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Songs.

By JOSEPHINE DASKAM.

I.

THE PRINCE.

My heart it was a cup of gold
That at his lip did long to lie,
But he hath drunk the red wine down,
And tossed the goblet by.

My heart it was a floating bird
That through the world did wander free,
But he hath locked it in a cage,
And lost the silver key.

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Hogarth's House	Fleet Street in 1780	Sir Joshua Reynolds's House
Goodman's-fields Theatre	The Mitre Tavern	Staple Inn
Grub Street	The Temple Stairs in 1790	Kitty Clive's House
Butcher Row	Tom's Coffee House	Old Slaughter's Coffee House
House of the Cock-Lane Ghost	Pump Room, Bath, in 1739	Samuel Richardson's House
Mr. Thrale's House	The Devil Tavern, Fleet Street	Old London Bridge in 1756
Crown and Anchor, kept by Simpkins	The Cheshire Cheese in Fleet Street	Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey

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If satisfactory, I will pay you $1.00 within 5 days and $1.00 each month thereafter for 8 months. If not satisfactory, I will return same within 5 days at your expense.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....

If De Luxe Edition is desired, change to read $2.00 within 5 days and $2.00 each month for 8 months.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Fall Suits

$8 to $40

Made to Order in One Week

THE coming season will show greater changes in styles and fabrics than have occurred in many years, and the lady who would be fashionably gowned must necessarily order a new suit or cloak.

Our New Fall and Winter Catalogue is now ready. It shows 126 of the most fascinating styles of Paris and New York, all of which are handsomely illustrated and fully described.

We cater to ladies who are particular and who wish to be relieved of the usual dressmaking troubles. *We keep no ready-made garments, but make everything to order.* Our improved measurement diagram insures such perfect-fitting garments that our customers will find the purchase of their new Fall outfit a decided pleasure.

We carry a stock of over 400 materials from which you may select. They are the choicest products of foreign and domestic mills. We guarantee every one to give good service and be of exceptional value.

If you wish something decidedly new and entirely different from ready-made suits (which are seen everywhere) we can be of service to you. We employ only skilled cutters and tailors, and our garments are fashionably cut and made. There is a character to every garment—an air that distinguishes the wearer at once.

Should we send you anything that does not please you in every way, return it promptly and *we will cheerfully refund your money*, or make up a new garment, whichever you prefer.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

Tailored Suits, $8 to $40. Suitable for all occasions, and in both long- and short-coat effects—the newest Paris models.

Church and Visiting Costumes, $12 to $40. Exquisite and dainty creations, in designs never before shown.

New Style Skirts, $4 to $20. From Walking Skirts for every-day wear, up to the Dressy Skirts for special occasions.

Fall and Winter Jackets, $8 to $35. In every approved style and length.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES TO ANY PART OF THE U.S.

All letters answered by young women of taste and experience in matters of dress, who will, if you desire, aid you in selecting styles and materials. When you send us an order, they will look after it while it is in the cutter's and tailor's hands, and will give it the same care and attention that it would have if it were made under your own eyes by your own dressmaker.

The Catalogue and a large assortment of the newest samples will be sent FREE on request. Be sure to say you wish the New Fall Catalogue No. 53. *Mention whether you wish samples for Suits or Cloaks, and about the colors you desire, and we will send a full line of exactly what you wish.*

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY
119 and 121 W. 23d Street, New York

The Most Comfortable Spring Bed in the World Sent on Free Trial

The Rip Van Winkle

is the strongest, most durable, and healthful spring bed ever made. Does not sag and rebounds to an even surface. It will outwear five ordinary beds.

Guaranteed 20 Years

If at any time within 20 years it is not perfectly satisfactory in every way your money will be refunded. Sold through dealers only. It always bears this trade mark.

Send for our **Written Guarantee and free trial offer.** We will include a **FREE BOOK**—the famous story of "Rip Van Winkle"—if you will give us your furniture dealer's name.

THE NATIONAL SPRING BED CO.,
88 High Street, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

BUCKNAM'S DYSPEPSIA POWDER
cures all Stomach disorders. By mail, 50 cts. Large box. A. S. Bucknam, 187 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York.

My heart it was a white, white rose
That bloomed upon a broken bough,
He did but wear it for an hour,
And it is withered now.

. . . . . .

III.

THE HUNTER.

One came chasing the fallow deer
When all the wood was green,
But through my heart an arrow went
That ne'er by him was seen—
Ah, me!
That ne'er by him was seen.

One came hunting the eagle-king
When all the wood was brown,
But over me a lure was cast
That dragged my proud heart down—
Ah, me!
That dragged my proud heart down.

One came tracking the mighty boar
When all the wood was white,
But from my wound the red drops fell
That guided him that night—
Ah, me!
That guided him that night.

—In September *Scribner's Magazine.*

Madonna.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

He gazed, the little vagrant lad,
On the Madonna's gentle face
And all his wistful visage sad
Renewed its infant grace:
He gazed, reluctant to depart,
Then kissed her, softly, as he stood,—
Ah, wondrous Art! his lonely heart
But yearned to motherhood!

—In September *Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Incidents of Lipton's Yachting Career.—In the current issues of *The Cosmopolitan* and *Pearson's*, Sir Thomas Lipton tells of his efforts to win the *America's* cup. In both articles he brings in many incidents of his yachting career. He writes in *Pearson's*:

"The difficulties I experienced in the early days of my search for a fortune taught me that many a boy would achieve success if given a helping hand at the right moment, and I am happy to know that, a few times since the fickle goddess has smiled on me, I have had the privilege of extending that assistance to poor boys. I may also say that in no case have I ever regretted it.

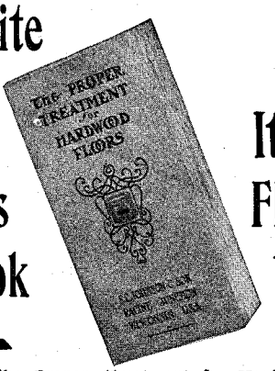
"I was walking along in an Italian seaport village with Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General of England, when I came across the young lad. He was only thirteen years old then, but I was attracted to him at once. After a short conversation I asked him if he would like to come with me and enter my service. He replied that he would be glad to, and I told him to meet my launch that evening and come out on board the *Erin*, bringing all his belongings. When he came on board I was sure I had made no mistake in extending a helping hand to him. His clothes consisted of what he had on his back, and they were none too good or too plentiful either. I asked him to show me his luggage, and, would you believe it? the little bag he brought on board contained nothing but books?

"I could sympathize with the poor lad who was making an uphill fight against the great world, and resolved to give him just a little lift in order that the rougher spots along the wayside might be made a trifle smoother for his feet. When we got back to England, I sent him to one of our best schools for a year, and then brought him back on board the *Erin*. It was not much for me to do.

Mayor Low and Commissioner Hawkes.

Mayor Low of New York City and McDougall Hawkes, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, outline a plan which will revolutionize the Borough of Richmond, New York City. See Sacrifice Sale, page facing first page of reading.

Write for this Book It's FREE



"The Proper Treatment for Hardwood Floors," written by a floor expert. Tells all about how to keep your floors in perfect condition. If you have hardwood floors, intend finishing old pine floors, or laying new floors, this book is worth fully $25.00 to you. The result of our twenty years' experience in manufacturing fine hardwood floors is given in this book. You'll be pleasantly surprised at the many unique suggestions. We manufacture the "World's Standard Floor Polish,"

Johnson's Prepared Wax

For sale by all dealers in paints. 1 and 2 lb. packages, 60c per pound. 4, 5 and 8 lb packages, 50 cents per pound.

This book shows how to finish new oak, ash, birch, maple and pine floors and how to refinish all kinds of old floors.

This book is absolutely free. Write for it now, before you forget. Catalogue showing our new designs for hardwood floors, free to those who are interested.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON
Racine, Wis.
"The Hardwood Floor Authorities."

The Prophylactic Family:
Tooth—Hair—Nail—Military Brushes
Always sold in a yellow box

The Prophylactic Nail Brush

is made with pure selected bristles, forever secured in pure aluminum—chemically treated—solid wood back. Guaranteed not to split or crack in boiling water. Absolutely antiseptic and thoroughly serviceable.

Unlike all Others
Made to Wear a Lifetime

Send for leaflet and learn more about it

Price, $1.00 all dealers, or sent by mail—postage free

Florence Manufacturing Company
14 Pine Street, Florence, Mass., U.S.A.

USE Le Page's Library Paste
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but one boy had been given an opportunity to start fair in the race where an education and perseverance, coupled with honesty of purpose and a definite goal ahead, will win in the end. He is attached to the steward's department on the *Erin*, and he is a good boy. Some day we will hear from him in high places, for he has the right stuff in him. Now he speaks five languages fluently, and I am going to keep him under my wing, so to speak, until I have another opportunity to give him a boost toward the top.

"From the smoking-room of the *Erin* I look out upon the waters of the bay, and see my fleet anchored around, while an occasional ship sweeps by, steams slowly around Southwest Spit with broad bands of foam creaming along her sides and drifting astern in frothy wake, and I think of the first time I saw New York from the ocean. I was little Tommy Lipton then, a poor boy who had attempted as a stowaway to reach the Eldorado of the New World. When I passed inside the lightship which in a few days will mark the beginning of the greatest yacht race of the country, I was in the stokehole of a dirty tramp steamship shoveling coal.

"To-day I own this yacht *Erin*, three of the fastest racing-yachts in the world, a great tug as large as a small ocean steamship, and charter as many more vessels, as I need them as tenders for my racers. I am contesting for the most noted sporting trophy in the world, and representing one of the greatest nations on the globe."

In *The Cosmopolitan* Mr. Lipton tells how he first came to challenge for the cup. He says:

"Just when I first desired to win the *America's* cup, I can not positively say. Very likely the germ of that ambition entered my mind as far back as the time when the *Genesta* was battling for the trophy. But my first overt act, if I may use the term, was just sixteen years ago, and it came about, and took form, in this way:

"The *Thistle* had been in America, fighting valiantly, but unsuccessfully, for the cup. I remember sitting at my home and pondering.

"'England has tried and failed; Scotland has tried and failed; why not give Ireland a chance?'

"The idea pleased me. That same night I sat down and wrote a long letter to my friend Mr. Lane, then Member of Parliament for Cork, and I asked him to submit a proposition to the Royal Cork Yacht Club—the oldest yachting organization in the world, by the way—to the effect that an Irish yacht be built from the designs of an Irishman, and that she be manned by an Irish crew, and commanded by an Irish skipper.

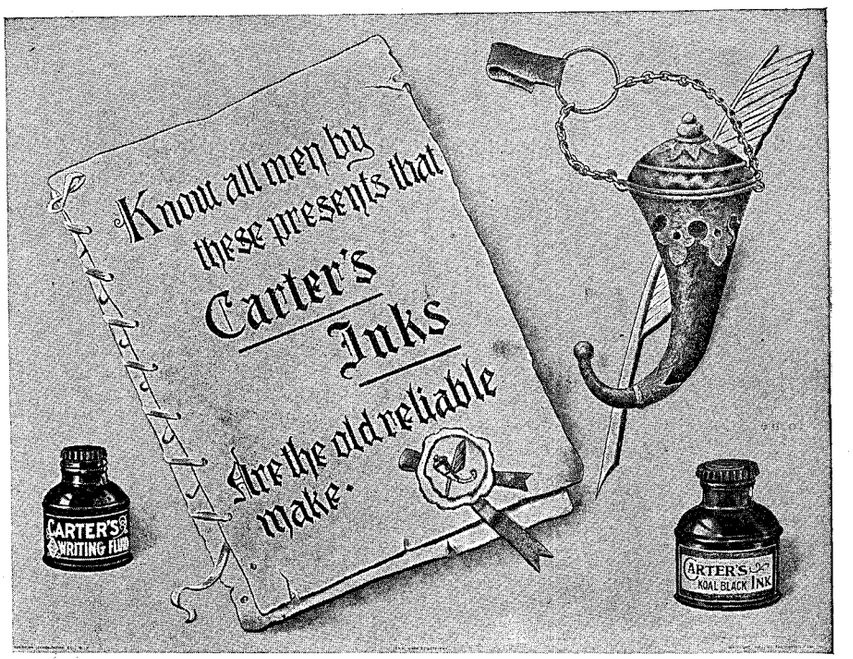
"'I wish the challenger to be all Irish,' I wrote, in effect, 'and if the Royal Cork Yacht Club can give me such a craft, I will pay all the expenses.'"

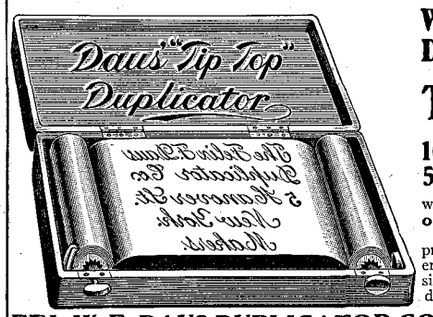
MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Order of Precedence.—FIRST CITIZEN: "We shall have to have these resolutions of thanks about the new library of ours done all over again."

SECOND CITIZEN: "What's the matter?"

"Why, by a clerical error, the name of the Lord was placed before that of Andrew Carnegie."—*Life.*





What is DAUS' "TIP-TOP"?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" Duplicator is the best, simplest, and cheapest device for making

100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Typewritten original

we are willing to send a complete Duplicator **without deposit on 10 days' trial.**

No mechanism to get out of order, no washing, no press, no printer's ink. The product of 23 years' experience in Duplicators. Price for complete apparatus, cap size (prints 8¾ in. by 13 in.), $7.50, subject to the trade discount of 33⅓ per cent., or **$5.00 net.**

FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO., Daus Building, 111 John St., New York

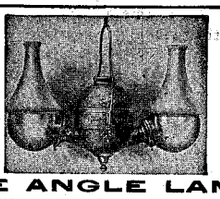
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

A GOOD TYPEWRITER IN YOUR OFFICE will demonstrate its advantages.

Send for samples of writing, with prices, etc. Largest and most complete stock of second-hand Typewriters of any house in the trade. Machines shipped, privilege of inspection.

TITLE TO EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

1½ Barclay Street, New York. 124 LaSalle Street, Chicago. 208 North Ninth Street, St. Louis.
38 Bromfield Street, Boston. 817 Wyandotte St., Kansas City. 536 California Street, San Francisco



THE ANGLE LAMP.

The best artificial light is that of kerosene oil. The best kerosene lamp is **The Angle Lamp.** It yields a softer and yet more brilliant light than gas or electricity at one-eighth the cost of either.

It floods the room with a radiance that is positively beneficial to complexion or even the most delicate eyesight. No glare. No flicker or smoke or odor. Steady as sunlight. Easy to operate. Explosion-proof and ornamental. The only light that is **all** light and **no** shadow.

The Angle Lamp is sold by best stores. Ask for it—but accept no substitute. If your dealer can't supply you, write for handsome free illustrated catalogue W.

ANGLE LAMP CO., 76 Park Pl., New York City

ADVERTISING IS A MONEY-MAKING

profession, and one of the most profitable that a young man or woman can enter. We teach this subject, and others, thoroughly by mail. Our book, **"Struggles With the World,"** dealing with the better education of men and women, is free. It shows you how, during your spare time, to become an **Illustrator, Ad-Writer, Journalist, Proofreader, Bookkeeper, Stenographer, Electrician, Electrical Engineer,** etc. Mention the course which interests you and we shall be pleased to send valuable information pertaining thereto.

Correspondence Institute of America, Box 718 Scranton, Pa.

Investors Wanted

to investigate the merits of our First Mortgage Farm Loans. Here's a sample:

No. 1547: $700. 6% 5 years. Secured by 160 acres of land in a well-settled prosperous community. Soil is a black loam, rich and productive. Entire quarter tillable. 100 acres under plow. House, barn, two granaries and well. Borrower lives on land with his family. Funds to be used to make further improvements on place. Land is valued at $3,000.

We have a large list of similar loans varying in amounts. Lands are all personally examined. Twenty years on the ground. While we may not be able to offer the investor the highest rate, we know we are able to offer the highest security. May we not send you complete descriptive list of on-hand loans, our booklet **"WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND,"** and full particulars, for your examination? We know we have a security to offer that will stand the test. Highest references furnished.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Box "9" **GRAND FORKS, N.D.**

Get Your Glasses at Wholesale

Mail Order Only

Examine your own eyes without an oculist. Send for our "Ocularscope," the latest invention of the 20th century. Sent Free, with our beautiful, illustrated catalogue of spectacles and eyeglasses. Send to-day.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,
Dept. L, 400-401 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

CATALOGUE FREE **104 Chambers St. New York City**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TIFFANY STUDIOS

THE TIFFANY STUDIOS REPRESENT AN ALLIANCE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF AN ACKNOWLEDGED MASTER OF DECORATION

EXCLUSIVE TIFFANY PRODUCTIONS IN GLASS, METAL, MOSAIC, STONE and WOOD, combined with HANGINGS, FURNITURE, RARE RUGS, and TAPESTRIES from our own collections give individual distinction to the treatment of interiors

A new series of descriptive brochures treating of the various activities of Tiffany Studios is being prepared, and will be sent on request - - -

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED
TIFFANY SHOW ROOMS ARE OPEN TO VISITORS AT ALL TIMES

333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Conan Doyle's new book is out. Title, "The Adventures of Gerard."

Twenty thousand copies in the 1st edition. Cleaned out before publication. Booksellers crying for more; 2nd edition being rushed.

A pretty lively sale for a mighty lively tale. $1.50

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & Co.,
141 East 25th St., New York.

CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS
TRICYCLES FOR CRIPPLES

Invalids enjoy the supreme comfort and restfulness of our Street and House Chairs. Simple, strong and thorough in construction. Easily adjusted, light running, noiseless. Our catalogue shows the most

Improved Models

in tricycles and chairs especially designed for the comfort and benefit of cripples and invalids however afflicted. Sent free on request. Address THE WORTHINGTON MFG. CO., Dept. C, Elyria, O.
[Successor to Fay Tricycle and Invalid Chair Co.]

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Wate

Trust to Custom.—TRAVELER: "The New York express leaves this depot, does it not?"

GATEMAN: "It has done so for a number of years, and I don't suppose it will take it along today."—*New York Evening World.*

Encouraging.—"Would you marry a Chinaman?" he asked.

"Oh, dear," the girl who is sarcastic replied, "this is so sudden! But I always supposed you merely looked like one."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Those Questions.—MOTHER: "Tommy, stop asking your father so many questions. Don't you see it annoys him?"

TOMMY: "Why, mother, it's not the questions that make him angry. It's because he can't answer them."—*Punch* (London).

Rich Men's Sons.—WILLIE: "If you've saved up enough for an automobile, why don't you get it?"

BOBBIE: "Not yet. I'm saving up enough to pay for the people I run over."—*Life.*

Remarkable.—"Yes, sir," said the new benedict, "I've got a remarkable wife. She can cook and play the piano with equal facility."

"The idea! Where did she ever learn to cook a piano?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

In the New Order.—After her parents have been put to bed, we compliment Imogene on their charming manners.

"It's all a matter of patience and kindness," replies the little girl, simply. "I have never struck either my father or my mother a blow."

But few children, alas! have her tact in bringing up their elders.—*Puck.*

Has Last Say.—"Say, pa," queried little Billy Bloobumper, "what's an echo?"

"An echo, my son," replied the old man with a sigh long drawn out, "is the only thing that can flimflam a woman out of the last word."—*Lyre.*

Cause of Baldness.—"Women feel where men think," said the female with the square chin.

"Yes," sighed the man who had been married three times; "that's why men become bald."—*Lyre.*

Long Deferred Explanation.—Years afterward the man who refused the anesthetic and called for his violin, which he played without missing a note while the surgeons were sawing his leg off, was speaking of the incident to a friend.

"I got a good deal of a reputation for bravery out of the affair," he said, "and the papers all played me up as a hero, but I wasn't anything of the sort. I was afraid of chloroform, and at first I thought I'd keep the leg and take the chances. Then, all at once, I thought of my fiddle. You never heard me play the fiddle, did you?"

"No, I never did."

"Well, that made the surgical operation just nothing at all. Anybody that could stand my fiddling could stand anything."—Chicago *Tribune.*

Millions for Improvements.

There never were before in the history of Staten Island (Borough of Richmond), New York City, as many and as varied improvements planned as now, reaching into the millions. Rare chance for city investments by men of small means. See "Sacrifice Sale," page facing first page of reading.

While You Are Well

You can provide for your future—and your children—at little cost. When you get sick or an invalid, you can't at any cost. "The How and the Why" tells—send for it.

We insure by mail.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Should be stamped on all your Collars and Cuffs. Look for it.

Free Catalogue of Styles and Prices.

Will send any one of our 14 Little Indian Pictures for four (4) cents in stamps, or for fifty (50) cents will send the whole family of fourteen (14) pictures.

H. C. CURTIS & CO., 431 River St., Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

You'll laugh, too, when you realize what a pleasure shaving can become every day in the year with that great, creamy, healing lather.

Sold in the form of shaving sticks, shaving tablets, etc., throughout the world.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

The Beauty Curve in NAIL CUTTING is given by

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents

Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

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Men Who Do Things

"The great want of the day is the man who can put his ideas into practice."

This thought, in a recent editorial, is the basis of a series of articles on men who have learned how to put their ideas into practice.

HERE is a true story that will interest every ambitious man and woman:

A man of thirty-two (we'll call him John Smith for the present) had lived all his life in a New England city without making any special stir in the community. He had been an office man, and a good one, too. But he had about reached the limit of that profession when he began to draw a salary of $18 a week. He might have been drawing that salary yet, but he was always looking for something better. A couple of years ago he made a contract with a carriage company and began to sell carriages. He made more money than he had ever made before. But of course he wasn't satisfied. He could only see a limited number of people and consequently his business was limited.

He sold lots of carriages, but he felt that if he could only talk to more people he could do more business and earn more money.

How was he to manage it? Why couldn't he state his case on paper and reach thousands of people instead of scores?

But that would be advertising; and he did not know anything about advertising.

One day he read the following advertisement:

"LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

IF YOU, TOO, WILL ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT we will prove conclusively that we will teach you advertisement-writing by mail; thoroughly, practically, successfully. You will then know why successful business men throughout the country say: 'I want a Page-Davis man.' You will know why our graduates are earning $25 to $100 per week. You will know why you should entrust your advertising education in the hands of the oldest, largest and most substantial institution of its kind in the world. You will also know why the majority of our students are taking the instructions through the recommendations of friends who have previously taken the course. Write for our 64-page prospectus and bundle of affidavits SENT FREE."

He wrote to the institution asking for particulars.

When the literature came he examined it. He arranged to begin the study by mail. Every lesson he applied to his own business.

He soon saw that he was taught how to put his arguments on paper so that other people would understand them as he did. That was what he was looking for. Now he could reach out into a broader field. He became enthusiastic.

He had sold a carriage to a New York business man who lived in his own town. The man was a heavy advertiser. One day Smith went down to the depot to take the train for New York. The business man was there, too. Smith managed to get in the same seat with him. Pretty soon the business man began to make up an advertisement. Smith became interested. The business man said he had to make up his own advertisements because he had no one in his concern who knew how.

"That is just my business," said Smith; "why don't you let me do it?" The business man was skeptical. Smith was persistent. Before they left the train Smith had some of the literature relating to the man's business and the leading facts to be presented in the next advertisement. Smith also had the business man's promise that if he ran the advertisement Smith was to write he would pay him $15.00 for it.

That night was a busy one for Smith. He studied the literature and the field to be reached by the man's business. The next day he mailed the advertisement which he had prepared. The following Sunday it appeared in the New York papers.

A day or two later the two again met at the depot. Without a word the business man drew two ten dollar bills from his pocket and handed them to Smith. He told him to keep it all; "The advertisement was worth it."

Then he wanted to hire Smith to write his advertisements.

What salary would he take?

Fifty dollars a week.

All the way into the city they talked the matter over. Finally, it was arranged that Smith should take charge of writing his advertisements. He was to receive $50.00 a week. That was two years ago. Smith was soon advanced to the management of the New York office.

Smith's real name is Frank R. Fuller, manager for L. E. Pike & Co., of New York City, one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the world.

NOTE.—If the readers of "The Literary Digest" write to the original school of advertising, PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 21—90 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, they will receive, free, an interesting prospectus, setting forth the advantage of an advertising education. A most profitable and fascinating business for ambitious men and women.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKINS.

September 7.—It is reported that the Turks destroyed twenty-five villages, each having from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, in the district of Kastoria; the women and children were ruthlessly slaughtered.

September 8.—Appalling reports of bloodshed in the vilayet of Monastir are received. Between 30,000 and 50,000 Bulgarian inhabitants are believed to have been massacred by the Turks, and all the Bulgarian villages in the district have been destroyed. It is estimated that 150,000 women and children and old men are hiding in the forests, and that they are starving by the thousands.

September 9.—Macedonian organizations of Sofia are preparing an appeal, which they will present to the representatives of the Powers, in which they declare that the insurgents intend to resort to reprisals for the Turkish atrocities. The appeal says that 65,000 persons have been massacred and that 120 villages have been burned.

September 12.—It is reported from Sofia that a force of Albanians, acting under orders, massacred the entire Bulgarian Christian population of the Okhrida and Leren districts. The total number of the victims may reach 60,000.

September 13.—The Albanian and Turkish troops in the vilayet of Adrianople continue their tactics of burning and plundering the villages and killing the peasants, instead of attempting to break up the insurgent bands.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 7.—Algerian insurgents attack the French near Almoungar, killing thirty-seven and wounding forty-seven.

Russia gives assurances that Neu-Chwang and Moukden in Manchuria would be evacuated on October 8.

September 8.—Admiral Cotton reports an outbreak by Mussulmans in Beirut, on the 6th, in which six Christians and three Turks were killed and three Christians and six Turks were wounded.

A report is made to the Colombian Congress embodying terms for a new canal treaty. They include a new demand for $10,000,000 from the Canal Company in addition to the purchase price.

September 9.—Reports from Beirut on the 8th say that disorder continues, but that strong measures were being taken by the new vali, Nazim Pasha, to stop the rioting.

Servian army officers issue a new proclamation, calling for the punishment of the regicides.

September 10.—The commission on the Danish West Indies reports at Copenhagen, recommending an abolition of direct taxes and of export duties on sugar, rum, and molasses and suggesting an insular representation in the Danish Parliament.

The Turkish Government accedes to the demand of the United States Minister Leisch-

Sulphur Baths

Their benefits have been recognized for centuries in skin diseases and rheumatism.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap makes a copious lather and is the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to produce an effective sulphur bath.

Be sure and get the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

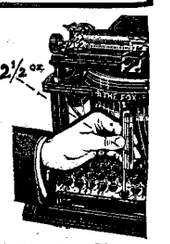
Fox Talk

An Interesting Test

We recently took a well-known representative typewriter in perfect condition, and tested it to find the force required to print a letter. It was 14 ounces. We then gave the same test to a Fox typewriter, and it took only 2½ ounces pressure on the key to print the letter.

This means the exertion required to operate a Fox is less than 1-5 that required on the other machine. It shows the lightness of touch, the saving of labor, the saving of wear and tear on the machine and a saving of strength to the operator by using the Fox typewriter.

Test of the Other Machine



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man and the French Ambassador and dismisses Reschid Pasha, the vali of Beirut.

September 11.—Lord Rosebery condemns the Cabinet for its management of the South African war and calls upon the King to put General Lord Kitchener in complete control of the War Office.

September 12.—The Czar asks for two months' time to select arbitrators in the Venezuelan cases at The Hague.

September 13.—Premier Combes of France is hissed by peasants at the unveiling of a monument to Ernest Rénan, at Trenier, Brittany, and troops are called out to quell the disorders.

President Castro of Venezuela is rushing troops and ammunition toward the Colombian frontier, and it is believed that war between the two countries is only a matter of time.

Russia's new conditions relative to the evacuation of Manchuria, it is said, postpone the final date for one year.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

September 8.—The Federal Grand Jury returns seven indictments in the postal cases involving six persons, including G. W. Beavers and A. W Machens. Leopold Stern, the indicted Baltimore contractor, is located in Toronto, and George W. Beavers, under indictment, surrenders to the authorities in New York.

September 10.—The Government begins proceedings for the extradition from Canada of Leopold J. Stern.

September 11.—The names of those indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, on the 8th, in the post-office fraud cases, are made public.

September 12.—Holmes Conrad and Charles J. Bonaparte hand in their report on the investigation of the Tulloch charges.

Postmaster-General Payne makes a lengthy statement on the Todd case, saying that the postmistress was an offensive partizan. He declared that Miss Todd allowed her office to be the "headquarters of, and her family and herself to be the most active factors in, a political quarrel inside the Republican party."

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 7.—Labor Day is celebrated in many cities all over the country. President Roosevelt addresses a great crowd at Syracuse, N. Y., speaking on the relations of labor and capital to the State. Hisses greet Samuel Parks, the convicted walking-delegate, as he led the parade in New York City.

September 8.—Carroll D. Wright, umpire of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation, sustains the operators in their stand on the question of the right to discharge men without giving reason.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer *Deutschland* lowers the record for a westward passage by 29 minutes.

September 9.—The fusion conference in New York indorses Seth Low as the candidate for mayor.

New York militiamen, with a score of 2,988, capture the championship of America on the Sea Girt range.

September 10.—The government crop reports indicates a corn crop of 1903 of 2,289,900,000 bushels and estimates that the total yield of spring and winter wheat will be 668,841,000 bushels.

In an address before Indiana bankers, United States Senator Beveridge asserts that Congress will not enact any radical financial legislation; Mr. Fowler explains the currency bill he expects to introduce at the coming session of Congress.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that 996,545 persons are on the rolls, 729,356 being soldiers.

September 11.—President Buchanan, of the International Union of Housesmiths and Bridgemen, suspends "Sam" Parks's union until it drops Parks.

Secretary Hitchcock removes Townsite Commissioner Sterrett, in the Choctaw Nation, following an investigation of the charges of neglect of duty and absence from office.

September 12.—Danbury (Conn.) hatters bring suit against the Hatters' Union and the American Federation of Labor for $250,000 in the Federal and $100,000 in the county courts for alleged damages through boycott.

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People of National Fame reside at Westerleigh, New York City. Rare chance for New York City investments. Read what they say. Sacrifice Sale, page facing first page of reading.

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SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
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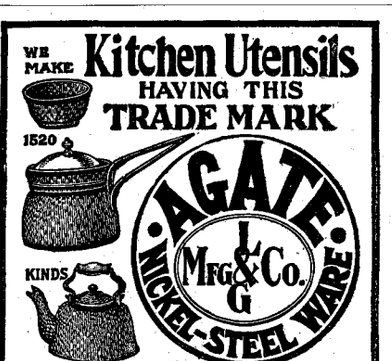

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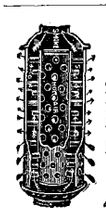

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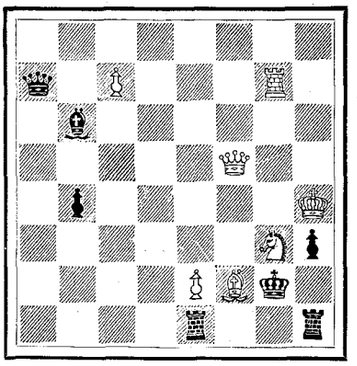
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 863.

By L. A. BERTOLETTE.
From *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia.
Black—Seven Pieces.



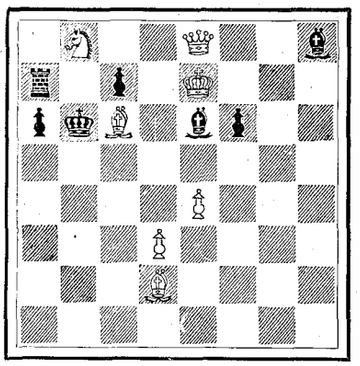
White—Seven Pieces.

8; q 1 P 3 R 1; 1 b 6; 5 Q 2; 1 p 5 K; 6 S p; 4 P B k 1; 4 r 2 r.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 864.

From *Checkmate* Tourney.
MOTTO: "Only Fourteen."
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

1 S 2 Q 2 b; r 1 p 1 K 3; p k B 1 b p 2; 8; 4 P 3; 3 P 4; 3 B 4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 857, Key-move: P—Q 4.

No. 858.

1. Q—Q 8 / K x Kt
2. Q—K 7 ch / K—Q 5
3. Q—Q 6, mate

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Advice:
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1.	2. Kt x P	3. Kt—K B 6!! mate	
R x Kt	K—K 5		
.....	Kt x Q P	3. Q—Kt 6!! mate	
1. P—Q 4	2. P x Kt		
.....	.....	3. Kt—B 3, mate	
	2. R x Kt		

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

857: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; E A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Z. G., Detroit; W. K. Greeley, Boston; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; L. A. Starrett, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Comments (857): "A pleasing position"—G. D.; "Beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Not easy"—J. G. L.; "Too simple"—J. E. W.

In addition to those reported, Z. G., got 847, 849, 851; C. N. F. 853, 856; W. J. Haviland, Dundurn, Assa, 855; Mrs. A. G. Fuller, Aintab, Turkey, 844.

858: "Well conceived"—G. D.; "Key is good, and some of the variations are excellent"—F. S. F.; "Fine specimen of Roman arabesque"—J. G. L.; "Fine key, requiring careful after-play"—E. B. K.

Our little book, "First Steps in Chess," will give you the information concerning notation, etc. Price, 10 cents.

England vs. Germany.

An English team of ten players is making a tour in Germany. The first match was played in Cologne, and the Englishmen won, 6 to 4. The Germans won two games, and four Draws. The following instructive Ruy Lopez was conducted between Sattler, Cologne Chess-club, and Mannington, Hastings Chess-club.

SATTLER. *White.*	MANNINGTON. *Black.*	SATTLER. *White.*	MANNINGTON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 Q x Q	P x Q
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	21 Kt—Q B 3	P—Kt 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	22 Kt (B 3)—K 4	Kt x P
4 B—R 4	P—Q 3	23 Q R—K sq	R x R ch
5 P—Q 3	K Kt—K 2	24 Kt x R	Kt—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	B—Q 2	25 K Kt—Q 2	Kt x Kt
7 B—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	26 Kt x Kt	P—Q 4
8 P—Q 4	B—K 2	27 Kt—Q 2	B—B 4 ch
9 P—Q 5	Kt—Kt sq	28 K—R sq	P—B 3
10 B x B ch	Kt x B	29 Kt—Kt 3	B—B 7
11 Kt—Q 2	Castles	30 R—K B sq	B x B
12 Castles	P—K B 4	31 R x R ch	K x R
13 P x P	R x P	32 P x B	Kt—K 4
14 Q—Kt 4	R—B 2	33 K—Kt sq	K—K 2
15 Kt—K 2	Kt—B 3	34 K—B 2	P—K Kt 4
16 Q—Q B 4	Q—Q 2	35 Kt—Q 4	P—B 4
17 P—B 4	P x P	36 Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt
18 B x P	Q R—K B sq	And Black wins.	
19 B—Kt 3	Q—Kt 4		

White's 9th is not good unless he intends to make the attack on the Q's side; while his 10th simply gets rid of his far-reaching B and develops Black's Q Kt.

After 12th move, it will be seen that Black has the better development.

White's 15 seems to have no purpose. Kt—K 4 is better, then after 15.., Kt—B 3; 16 Kt x Kt, followed by 17 P—Q B 4.

After Black's 19th, notice that he has succeeded in isolating the Q P, which he wins.

It is worth some study to figure out Black's win.

The most powerful microscope can find no impurity when the Teakettle Still is used.

Typhoid Fever impossible.

W. N. HULL, Mgr.,

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Cost, $20

Say the grapes cost the highest price, $20.00, and yield but 150 gallons, which is 50 cases of 12 quarts each. Unfermented Grape Juice costs the dealer $4.00 per case of 12 quarts, or $1.25 per case of 24 pints. The results, then, are as follows: 1 ton grapes costing $20.00 yields 50 cases Grape Juice for which the dealers pay $4.00 per case, or $200. **Selling Price, $200**

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The use of unfermented Grape Juice is increasing rapidly. It is used as a healthful beverage; it is on draught at thousands of Soda Fountains; it is being prescribed by physicians in an increasing amount every year. It is no more intoxicating than a glass of milk and is as nourishing.

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We are forced to build a new plant with machinery sufficient to put up 100,000 gallons. In order to do this and enlarge our facilities in other directions as rapidly as possible, we offer a limited amount of stock at $7.50 per share, par value of shares ten dollars each. There is no preferred stock or bonded indebtedness of any kind. It is all common stock, sharing equally in profits, full-paid, non-assessable and non-taxable.

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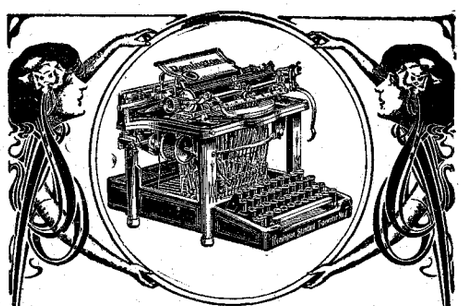

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